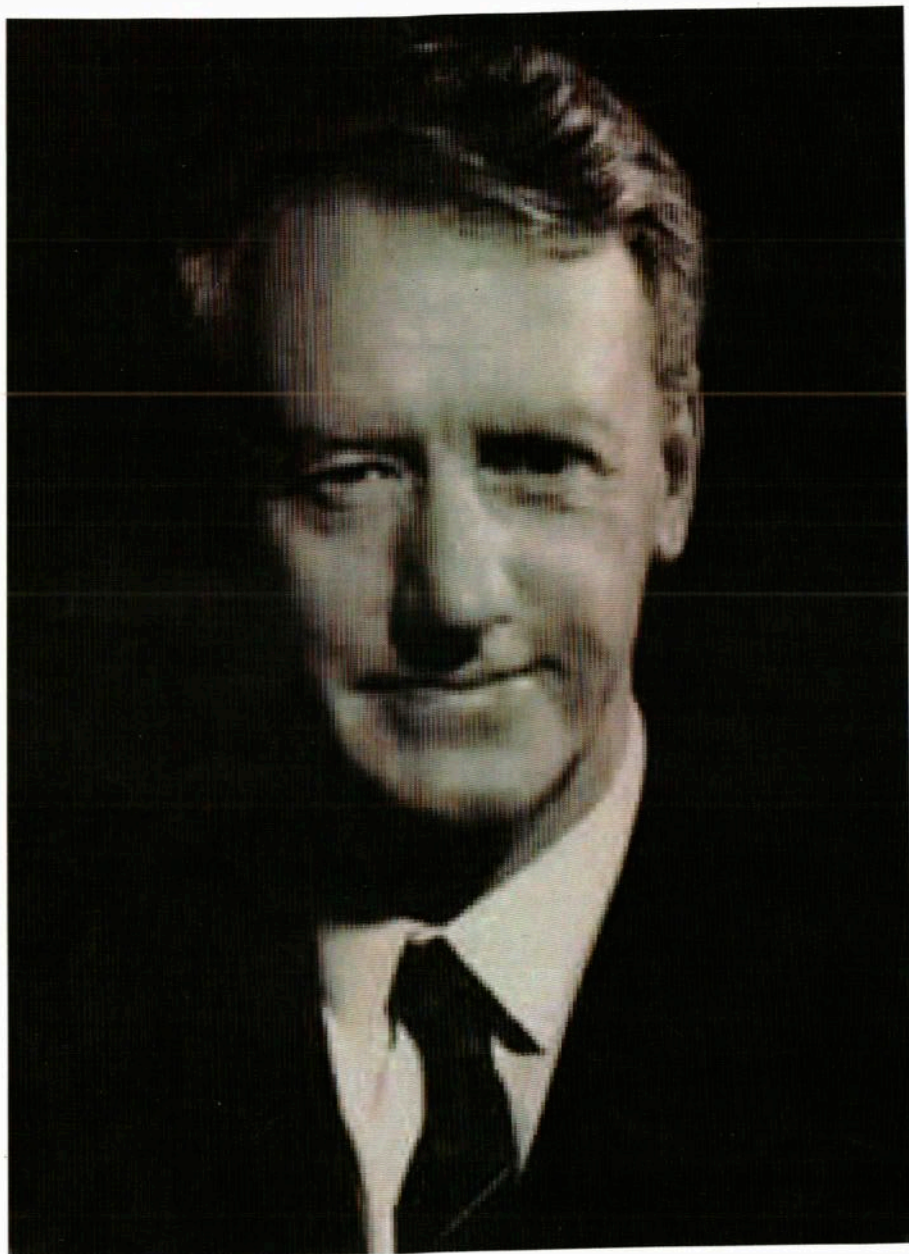


Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith

The Debunking Of A Myth



Stephen Mitford Goodson

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Prime Minister
Ian Smith
The Debunking Of
A Myth**

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First Edition December 2015

Second Edition May 2017

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ISBN number 978-0-620-68122-397!

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the memory of
Corporal John Alan Coey of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.
He knew, fought and died for the truth.



John Coey

We have so far triumphed right along the line in the fight to manage our own affairs and this in spite of great odds. The reptile Press, the influence of the Chartered Company, the machinations of non-Rhodesian capitalists and politicians with their local satellites, have all been against us. We have no friends but the man in the street, but in Rhodesia he is not quite the fool that some people think.

Sir Charles Patrick John Coghlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (1923-1927)

By the Same Author

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich

General Jan Christian Smuts The Debunking of a Myth

A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind

Inside the South African Reserve Bank

Its Origins and Secrets Exposed

Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd South Africa's Greatest Prime Minister

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FOREWORD

When I was approached to write a Foreword to this book, my first reaction was to let sleeping dogs lie. However, having read and studied the book, one must congratulate the author on a well-researched publication in the context of the Rhodesian political scene before and after UDI. I must, however, disagree with the section on the Rhodesian Jewish community, whom I believe were as Rhodesian as any other section of our community.

I also wish to dissociate myself from the section on Mr B.J. Vorster and some of his close colleagues, as I was in no way involved in South Africa's politics.

As rightly pointed out by the author, Rhodesia made two major political mistakes, by not joining South Africa in 1923 and by turning down Dominion status in 1946. This illustrates the absolute trust, which we had in Britain at that time. Rhodesia was a peaceful, well run country with efficient and non-corrupt local, tribal and central government structures. Race relations were excellent and mutual respect was taught at home and in our schools. The people were honest and hard working and very keen on sport. Politics was not high on their "to do list". This all changed dramatically when the British politicians went back on their word, which promised full independence for Southern Rhodesia on or before Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were granted theirs. Rhodesian nationalism surged. It was in this charged atmosphere that Ian Smith took over the leadership of our country. It was a case of "some are born great and some have greatness thrust upon them". Ian Smith was of the latter variety, but he had the pedigree of being Rhodesian born with a good

background. He was a hesitant public speaker, and much work was done by the Rhodesian Front (RF) and men like Ivor Benson, to build up his conservative public image. It was a major and successful campaign. I know that because, as one of the youngest Rhodesian Front foundation members, I was involved in getting young Rhodesians on board.

What were Ian Smith's real political views? In 1969 he called me to his office and asked me to stand for parliament. We had a frank political discussion, where I supported firmly the RF's policy of provincialisation. I also stressed my view that it was essential to co-operate with South Africa and Portugal in order to secure the Cunene/Zambezi axis, as a bastion against communist encroachment and to take offensive action north of this line, if necessary. Smith said that he agreed with me completely and was very complimentary about my leadership potential.

Shortly after UDI, as a member of the RF's information committee, we were briefed by Piet Cillié, who had been on South African government business in London. When he asked a senior foreign office official what the British government thought of UDI, the reply was: "We cannot countenance a rebellion against the Queen. Whether it takes us five years or 50 years, we will completely destroy them". Smith must have known this, and yet within two weeks of UDI he wanted to open up dialogue with the British. Cabinet members DuPont, Harper and Lord Graham were opposed to this dialogue. This was the time when as much contact as possible should have been made internally with our tribal leaders and externally with South Africa and the Portuguese. From then onwards the effort and promotion of internal action was a casualty of the neurosis for a settlement with Britain. The "Pink

Paper Congress" held in September 1968, where Smith narrowly won the day with a tiny majority was the first major delay in formalising RF policy. Lord Graham's efforts in trying to dot the i's and cross the t's were unsuccessful. In parliament Smith pushed for a sub-committee called the Caucus Co-ordinating Committee, on which I served. Going through the minutes of those meetings, most of the submissions called for an early implementation of policy, especially in developing the Tribal Trust Lands. It became increasingly obvious that Smith's policy of procrastination was the order of the day. He seemed to say one thing to Rhodesians and another to outsiders, especially the British.

Good examples were the stupid headline "Not in a thousand years" would there be majority rule and the instruction to MPs over a period of two years to hold house meetings telling Rhodesians that "When we say Government in responsible hands, we mean white hands".

When I was chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Information, I twice received telephone calls from the Party saying that the "Old Man" wanted some right wing noises. I would phone Harvey Ward, head of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, and give him the necessary item concerning a fictitious house meeting where people strongly opposed the liberal proposals of the British. This double-dealing approach and Smith's close links with the head of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Ken Flower, and Air Vice-Marshal Harold Hawkins, our ambassador in South Africa, who allowed the British to know exactly what we were doing and surrounding himself with Yes Men, pushed Smith into a corner. The final nail in the coffin was the breakdown in our relations with the South African

government, particularly when Smith criticised Vorster. Wickus de Kock, the minister of security, was sent to South Africa to pour oil on the troubled waters. Vorster informed De Kock of the huge financial assistance which they had given the Rhodesian government and which was known to only three people in Rhodesia. Vorster also said that Smith's description of our policy, which he had given to him, was dishonest. Later De Kock facilitated a meeting for fellow MP, John Wright, and I to meet Connie Mulder, a senior South African cabinet minister. Dr. Mulder informed us that he felt that the Rhodesian government were like straws in the wind, which bent when dealing with the British. He assured us that it was up to Rhodesians to decide on their own future.

In the final analysis, we politicians badly let down our incredible fighting men, through our leader's policy of appeasement, procrastination and inactivity. How different Smith's policy was in 1979 to the one we had agreed on in 1969. Ten wasted years.

Dr. Colin Barlow

Founding member of the Rhodesian Front (1962)

Member of the Rhodesian Parliament (1970-1977)

June 2015



Polling station in the Avondale constituency where Dr. Colin Barlow was elected as a Rhodesian Front MP on 10 April 1970. Ian Smith is seen greeting the parents of Dr. Barlow, while a photograph of the candidate hangs on the wall. Dr. Barlow's father, Norman Eric Barlow, was the science master at Milton High School, Bulawayo from 1916-1917. One of his pupils was Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd whom he also coached in cricket.

INTRODUCTION

During the 1960s and 1970s Ian Douglas Smith was one of the best-known political leaders on the world stage. His fame extended far beyond the English-speaking world and the British Commonwealth. The act, which propelled him into the limelight, was Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965.

In June 1966 he appeared to have superseded the Queen of Great Britain temporarily, when the latter on an official visit to Brussels was confronted with a banner reading "God Save Ian Smith". In December 1966, in a poll conducted by the BBC, Smith was voted "Man of the Year".

In Rhodesia "Good old Smithy" became a charismatic hero adulated and idolised with blind loyalty by most white Rhodesians, while in Great Britain and in the British dominions he was hailed by many, in conservative and patriotic circles, as a man of principle and as a saviour of Western civilisation, who had the courage to stand up defiantly against the New World Order and its architects, the international bankers.

In the end Rhodesia did not last the predicted 1,000 years, but barely more than a decade before descending into the chaos of a banker-ruled fiefdom with a black puppet installed as head of state.

The purpose of this book is to examine the real Ian Smith and to reveal his true character, to expose his obsession with liberalism and the deceptive role, which he played in the disintegration of Rhodesia and civilised rule in Southern Africa.

Chapter I

YOUTH

Ian Douglas Smith was born on 8 April 1919 in Selukwe, a small farming and mining town about 190 miles (310 km) south-west of Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia. His father was John Douglas "Jock" Smith, a cattle breeder and butcher who came from Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland and emigrated to Rhodesia to join his elder brother George, as an 18-year-old in 1898. His mother Agnes (née Hodgson) was born in Frizington, Cumberland, England where she married Jock Smith and returned with him to Rhodesia in 1911. Jock Smith became a leading cattle farmer and founded the Selukwe Freemasons' Lodge,¹ while his wife established the Selukwe Women's Institute.

Ian Smith attended Selukwe Primary School and was thereafter sent to Chaplin High School in Gwelo about 19 miles (30 km) away. In his final year he was made head prefect and was captain of the cricket, rugby and tennis teams. Smith conceded that he was "an absolute lunatic about sport" and neglected his studies to the extent that he later "regretted his indolence".² According to his headmaster at Chaplin, Leonard Morgan, "he was an average scholar".³

1 P. Joyce, *Anatomy of a Rebel*, Graham Publishing, Salisbury, 1974, 41.

2 *Ibid.*, 46.

3 *Ibid.*, 46.

This failure to develop his intellectual capabilities would later hinder his ability to understand and react to the subterranean forces, which were determined to reduce Rhodesia and all of its people to the status of serfs of the international bankers.

In January 1938 Smith enrolled for a three year Bachelor of Commerce degree at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. He resided at College House where all those students who were sportsmen gravitated. As a result of a knee injury Smith was prevented from playing rugby and took up rowing as the stroke for the university crew.

Chapter II

WORLD WAR II

World War II broke out on 1 September 1939 after the Germans were forced to retaliate against the Poles, who had been provoking them for many years with constant harassment and persecution of the German ethnic community.⁴ During the latter half of August 1939 450,000 *Volksdeutscher* were forced to flee their ancestral homeland and 49,000 were murdered. The Poles were the instrument, which was used by the international bankers in order to start this war.

Although to all intents and purposes a dominion, Rhodesia was dragged into this futile and fratricidal war as Great Britain was still responsible for Southern Rhodesia's foreign affairs, although not its defence, and a symbolic declaration of war was made after the tribal chiefs had been consulted. The real origins of this war were the Rothschilds' urgent need to eradicate the independent and usury-free monetary systems of Germany, Italy and Japan.⁵ For this purpose as in World War I, which was used to destroy The State Bank of the Russian Empire, England and America were again cajoled in order to carry out the international bankers' instructions.

- 4 D.L. Hoggan, *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, 1989, Chap. 16, The Terrified Germans of Poland, 388-390.
- 5 S.M. Goodson, *A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind*, Black House Publishing Ltd, London, 2014, Chap. VI, 130-155.

The following extract from Smith's autobiography illustrates his lamentable ignorance of the true causes of World War II.

"And if one looks back and analyses the history of the past half century, the pages are littered with cases of how détente, or 'diplomacy', has been corrupted into appeasement, to the advantage of dictators or political gangsters, be they Nazis, fascists or communists. Always it is to the disadvantage of the free world. One of the early classic examples was Chamberlain's meeting with Hitler in 1938, after which he returned to London and holding in his hand the paper, which Hitler and he had signed, claimed to have brought back 'peace in our time'. In fact all he had done was to condone Germany's invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and thus give the Nazi tyrants the green light for the rape of Poland, which led to the Second World War. If the major countries of the free world had made a concerted stand at that time, confronting German aggression; it is likely that the war, with all its dreadful carnage and suffering, could have been averted. Fortunately for Britain, and indeed the whole free world, we had Winston Churchill, who had warned time and again against appeasing the German war machine with its maniacal demagogues. The cost in human lives and suffering for that period of détente was a dreadful price to pay".⁶

6 I. Smith, *The Great Betrayal*, The Memoirs of Ian Douglas Smith, Blake Publishing Ltd, London, 1997, 187. In a privately circulated article, Rhodesia: Some Missing Facts of History, July 1998, Ivor Benson's wife, Joan, describes Ian Smith as having been "a cunning operator" and that his memoirs are "vain and carefully evasive".



Flying Officer Ian Smith in World War II

Contrary to Smith's notions, Austria and the western part of Czechoslovakia, the Sudetenland, were German-speaking territories where in the former case 99% of the population in a referendum held on 10 April 1938 voted for *anschluss* or union with Germany, while Slovakia seceded to become an independent state on 14 March 1939. In many parts of Eastern Europe such as the Baltic States and the Ukraine, German soldiers were welcomed as liberators.⁷

⁷ See Life in German Liberated Ukraine
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7i0gqxnd0g>

In the middle of 1940 Smith suspended his studies in order to train as a pilot, even though he transgressed government regulations, which exempted all undergraduates from military service. After a year's training at Guinea Fowl near Gwelo under the Empire Air Training Scheme, Smith qualified as a pilot. He was posted to the No. 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron, which operated from the Middle East. By the time he arrived there in November 1942 the battle of El Alamein had been fought and won, and his duties were confined mainly to patrolling the Mediterranean Sea.

In October 1943, while taking off from Idku air base near Alexandria, Egypt, the throttle of his new Hurricane malfunctioned and he crashed into a bank of sandbags. He sustained serious injuries to his head, face, leg and shoulder. Surgeons rebuilt his face with the aid of skin grafts and plastic surgery at the 15th Scottish Hospital in Cairo. He resumed flying (this time in a Mark IX Spitfire) in March 1944. Three months later on 22 June 1944 his oil sump was hit by flak while flying over the Ligurian Alps and he was forced to bail out over enemy lines. Shortly thereafter he joined the Italian partisans and for the next four months he was involved in various hit-and-run strikes and sabotage operations against enemy installations. In October 1944 he walked across the Maritime Alps and was rescued by American troops one month later. He rejoined his squadron and spent the last months of war undertaking combat missions over Germany.

In 1946 Smith returned to complete his studies at Rhodes University. He was elected chairman of the Students' Representative Council (SRC). It was during his term of office that he would display the first signs of a tendency to prevaricate on important matters. At that time liberal ideas were flooding university campuses.

A significant number of left wing lecturers and students wanted to open up the university to non-whites. Eventually a vote was held in which the majority decided that the status quo should be retained. Throughout the debate Smith failed to give any direction as leader of the SRC and sat on the fence, but once the majority decision had been returned, he endorsed the result enthusiastically.⁸ It may thus be assumed that while he was studying at Rhodes, Smith was first infected with the bacillus of liberalism.

8 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 63.

Chapter III

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MP

After returning from Rhodes University Smith attended courses in agricultural husbandry at Gwebi Agricultural College from 1947-1948 with the aim of becoming a scientific farmer. In the latter year he married Janet Duvenhage, a widow with two infant children, Jean and Robert, and purchased a 3,600 acre (15 km²) piece of land which he developed into a cattle, tobacco and maize farm. He named it *Gwenoro*, which means place of the kudu.

In 1948 a general election was called in Southern Rhodesia as the ruling United Party had an unworkable majority,⁹ but also apparently because a dispute had developed over the building of a reserve bank building, which was to serve Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the umbrella of the Central African Council.¹⁰ Smith was approached to stand for the Liberal Party in the large constituency of Selukwe. His "innate ambition and flattery"¹¹ persuaded him to stand. The Liberal Party was in fact conservatively inclined and stood for parallel or separate development of the different races. Smith was duly elected receiving 361 votes of the 747 polled and at 29 years of age became the youngest member of parliament.

9 There was a total of 30 seats, with the United Party holding 14 seats, the Liberal Party 11 seats and Others 5 seats.

10 J.M. Greenfield, *The Testimony of a Rhodesian Federal*, Books of Rhodesia Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd, Bulawayo, 1978, 96.

11 P. Joyce, *op.cit.*, 86.

During his first five years as a backbencher, Smith "was slow to make an impact".¹² His infrequent speeches, which were "not terribly inspiring",¹³ revolved mainly around farming and mining. He was considered to be "a moderate" and "was right in the middle on most issues".¹⁴

In the early 1950s discussions took place between Sir Godfrey Huggins, prime minister of Southern Rhodesia (1933-1953) and leader of the United Party (UP), and the British government about a proposal to federate Northern and Southern Rhodesia.¹⁵ By combining the copper mining of the north with the agriculture and industry of the south, it was reasoned that a more viable economic unit could be achieved. The Rothschild-Oppenheimer controlled copper mining companies were very keen, as "they preferred to operate in a settler-controlled, rather than a British-controlled environment".¹⁶ The Colonial Office in all likelihood considered this as an opportunity to reduce the costs of administering Northern Rhodesia, while the white Rhodesians hoped rather optimistically that the enlarged body would gain independence as a dominion at some future date.

12 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ian_Smith

13 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 69.

14 *Ibid.*, 70. See also I. Benson, *The Moment of Truth*, Dolphin Press (Pty) Ltd, Pinetown, Natal, 1977, where the author cites in his preface the famous dictum of the Irish philosopher, Edmund Burke: "I know that many have been taught to think that moderation, in a case like this, is a sort of treason".

15 Nyasaland was added, as the territory had nowhere else to go. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika possessed their own economic association known as British East Africa.

16 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 77.

Smith opposed Federation initially on the grounds that it would provide an opportunity for the British government to interfere in Southern Rhodesia's domestic affairs, but subsequently agreed. The leader of his party, Sir Raymond Stockil, was more forthright. He foresaw that the Federation might not be a success and demanded a prior agreement that in the event of dissolution, Southern Rhodesia would obtain independence immediately as a dominion. This clause was refused on the grounds of its negativity, which would preclude the raising of loans on the London bond market. It was also deemed "that it wouldn't be polite, to show that they distrusted the British Government by insisting on guarantees".¹⁷ If the Federation had set up a state banking entity creating its own money out of nothing for the purpose of financing infrastructure by means of zero interest bonds, this clause could have been ratified.

At the end of 1953 Smith resigned from the Liberal Party, which in the meantime had changed its name to the Rhodesia Party, and joined the United Federal Party (UFP). On 15 December of that year he was elected as the member of parliament for the Federal Assembly's constituency of Midlands. Smith continued in his role of backbencher, focusing his attention primarily on farming, European education and daylight saving.

17 *Ibid.*, 75.

Chapter IV

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1953-1963)



Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1956-1963). He refused to appoint Ian Smith to his cabinet on account of his indolence and obstinance.

On 12 November 1958 Smith was elected to the Federal Assembly as the member for Gwanda. In 1962 the Federal Minister of Education and Health, Bennie Goldberg, asked Smith if he would like to reduce his heavy workload by taking over his education portfolio.

Goldberg approached Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky (1956-1963), who said that Smith had not been pulling his weight and that, moreover, he was "extremely difficult to work with and a very obstinate

man".¹⁸ His final response was direct: "I will not have that man in my cabinet!"¹⁹

From an economic perspective, the Federation's major achievement was the construction of the Kariba Dam, which has the largest reservoir volume in the world of 43.3 cubic miles (180.6 cubic kilometres). Its construction created the largest man-made lake in the world, which is 1,930 square miles (5,000 square kilometres)²⁰ in extent. The hydroelectric power plant is capable of producing 1.63 megawatts and generates 6,400 gigawatt hours per annum.²¹

In the early part of 1960 British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan embarked on a tour of British colonial Africa, which included the former colony of the Gold Coast (Ghana), and announced that the remains of the British Empire were about to be liquidated as the result of a wind of change, which would develop, ultimately –

- 18 W.E. Arnold, *The Goldbergs of Leigh Ranch*, Books of Zimbabwe Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd, Bulawayo, 1980, 102. In late 1973 when the author went to the Milton Building in Salisbury and asked, Smith to autograph the sleeve of an LP record of his Independence speeches, his request was refused.
- 19 As related to the author in 2013 by Ken Maurice a close friend of the Goldberg family. While the author worked for Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, he assisted in the management of Bennie Goldberg's investment portfolio. When the author received his appointment, he was informed by the Investment Manager, that "Rhodesia was the last bastion of gracious colonial living".
- 20 S.J Edwards, *Zambezi Odyssey*, Self-published, Cape Town, 1974, 100.
- 21 A report of the BBC dated 3 October 2014 revealed that the Kariba Dam "is in a dangerous state...engineers are now warning that without urgent repairs, the whole dam will collapse...[and that] the lives of 3.5 million people are at risk".

contrary to what he said in the Cape Town parliament on 16 March 1960²² - into a "howling tempest".²³ In 1960 sub-Saharan Africa was one of the most prosperous parts of the world. A net exporter of food with not one of its colonies burdened by international debt. This pleasant state of affairs would change dramatically over the ensuing years for the worse.

In the former colonial territories of French West Africa the following formula for financial slavery was introduced. These 14 territories were all obliged to join the Central Bank of West African States, which deposits all its foreign reserves – currently \$500 billion - at the Banque de France, which has been controlled by the Rothschilds since 1819 after they had financed Napoléon's demise in 1815. (Napoléon had founded the bank in 1800 as a state bank, which issued all government loans free of interest). Furthermore 85% of all the export earnings of these nominally independent countries have to be paid over to the Banque de France, which then invests these funds in French government bonds. Thus the decision to decolonise was not taken by the colonial powers, but by the international bankers headed by the Rothschilds. They realised that it would be far more beneficial to their balance sheet if they exploited "independent" Africa with international loans.²⁴

22 On that morning the author was standing outside the gates of Western Province Preparatory School, which is situated not far from the residence of the British High Commissioner, and saw Macmillan drive past in the back seat of a black limousine.

23 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 97.

24 S. Goodson, The Truth About Ivory Coast – Latest NWO Victim, 18 April 2011, <http://www.rense.com/general93/truthabb.htm> and M.R. Koutonin, 14 African Countries Forced by France to Pay Colonial Tax for the Benefits of Slavery and Colonisation, 28 January 2014, <http://www.siliconafrika.com/france-colonial-tax/>

In terms of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Act, a Constitutional Review Conference was scheduled to take place in 1960. A fact-finding commission consisting of 26 members (13 British and 13 Federal) was convened under Lord Gilbert Monckton. After eight months of deliberations, the conclusion reached was that the Federation could only become independent, if black majority rule was introduced in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, while Southern Rhodesia would have to revise its constitution in the same direction.

On 26 July 1961 a referendum was held in Southern Rhodesia for a new constitution, which was approved by a majority of 65% with 41,949 votes in favour and 21,846 votes against. The constitution provided for a slow advance to majority rule and was based on an A roll of white MPs (50) and a B roll of black MPs (15) who were subject to a qualified franchise based on property and income tax paid. Smith, displaying his true liberal beliefs for the first time in public, was the only member (out of 280 members) at the UFP congress held on 22 February 1961, who voted against it because he said that it was "racialist".²⁵

In February 1962 Duncan Sandys, who had been appointed Commonwealth Secretary in July 1960, visited Salisbury and blurted out that "Britain had lost the will to govern in Africa".²⁶ It was thus clear that the British government had only one objective in mind viz. the dissolution of the Federation.

25 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ian_Smith

26 J.M. Greenfield, *op. cit.*, 251. Another factor, which may have prompted Great Britain's withdrawal from colonial responsibility, were overtures to join the European Economic Community.



Richard Austen (RAB) Butler was a devious British politician who gave a solemn undertaking at the Victoria Falls conference in June 1963 to grant the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia its independence, but subsequently reneged on his promise.

As Sir William Vermont Harcourt (1827- 1904) once remarked, "The Tory Party never took up a cause which it did not betray".²⁷ On 29 March 1963 British Secretary of State R.A. Butler, better known as Rab Butler, announced that any territory could secede from the Federation. However, this did not apply to Barotseland, which was situated in the western half of Northern Rhodesia. The Litunga people of Barotseland had received the protection of Queen Victoria under a treaty dated 26 June 1890. Paramount Chief Sir Mwanuwina Lewanika pleaded²⁸ with the British government that he be allowed to form a separate state, but his plea was ignored and the treaty between his forefathers and Queen Victoria was broken.²⁹ Perfidious Albion at her best!

27 *Ibid.*, 205.

28 At this time a new word *makerema* entered into their language. It is a corruption of Macmillan and means to talk endlessly, but to no purpose.

29 J.M. Greenfield, *op. cit.*, 208-211. See also R. Welensky, *Welensky's 4000 Days, The Life and Death of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, Collins, London, 1964, 360-361. It is noteworthy that Ian Smith, who was Chief Whip in the Federal parliament, is not mentioned once in Welensky's memoirs.



Victoria Falls Hotel. This colonial masterpiece, built in 1904, was the scene of several conferences, which decided the fate of Rhodesia.

The Federal Dissolution Conference was held on 28 June 1963 at the Victoria Falls Hotel. Southern Rhodesia extracted a promise of British aid to assist in the reduction of her heavy share of Federal debt, but which subsequently was not received. It was agreed that the Central African Power Corporation, Central African Airways and the railways would continue to be run jointly. One important concession, which the Rhodesians were able to obtain, was the reversion of the armed forces to Southern Rhodesian control. At that time the military manpower and resources of Southern Rhodesia were more powerful than the combined forces of the Organisation of African Unity. Unlike the two northern colonies, **Southern Rhodesia was not granted her independence.** On 1 January 1964 the Federation ceased to exist, ten years after its formation.

Chapter V

INDEPENDENCE

Looking backwards, on 13 September 1890 the Pioneer Column had raised the Union Jack in the centre of the future capital of Rhodesia, Salisbury. Initially known as Charterland, Rhodesia became a country under the direct control of the British South Africa Company (BSAC). One of the principal shareholders of the BSAC was Lord Nathan Rothschild,³⁰ who in the early 1890s established the Rothschild gold mines³¹ near Mazoe, 41 miles (68 km) north of Salisbury. In 1909 at the Convention, which created the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia's incorporation was discussed, but not pursued. In 1923 the BSAC ceded control of the territory to the British government. The Colonial Secretary, Winston Churchill, offered Rhodesia the opportunity of joining South Africa. In a referendum, which was held on 27 October 1922, 5,989 voted in favour and 8,774 against union. On 1 October 1923, Southern Rhodesia obtained self-government, which was akin to dominion status as, with the exception of foreign affairs, the colony exercised full legislative powers, which included having its own civil service and defence force. A convention was established and observed that Great Britain would not interfere in the domestic affairs of Rhodesia.

30 R. Cary, *Charter Royal*, Howard Timmins, Cape Town, 1970, 35.

31 D.C. De Waal, *With Rhodes in Mashonaland*, J.C. Juta & Co., Cape Town, 1896, 240.

As former president of the Republic of Rhodesia, Clifford Du Pont, stated in his memoirs: "...it must be clearly understood that Rhodesia is not, and never has been a colony of Britain".³²



Winston Field was prime minister of Rhodesia (1962-1964). He was an ineffective leader who failed to see through the duplicity of the British diplomats and lost the opportunity of securing independence for Rhodesia at the Victoria Falls conference held in June 1963.

According to Sir Godfrey Huggins, later Lord Malvern, twice during World War II, Rhodesia was offered its independence, but both these offers were declined.³³ In 1939 Jacob Smit split from Huggins's United Federal Party (UFP) and formed the Liberal Party. Its principal aim was acquisition of dominion status.

32 C.W. Dupont, *The Reluctant President*, Books of Rhodesia Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd, Bulawayo, 1978, 80.

33 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 73.

During the era of Federation, independence remained in the background, but it came to the fore once dissolution of the Federation became inevitable. As a high contracting party at the formation of the Federation, Southern Rhodesia held a trump card, as it could not be dissolved without her consent.

Since the election of 15 December 1962 Southern Rhodesia was ruled by the Rhodesian Front (RF), under Prime Minister Winston Field and Deputy Prime Minister Ian Smith. As the British were being vague about granting independence, the best tactic would have been not to attend the proposed conference, which was to be held on 28 June 1963, until independence had been guaranteed in writing. By refusing to attend, the unscrambling of the Federation would have been delayed and the British would have been forced to make substantial concessions on the independence issue.

Field held out for several months, but he was not a strong character, plagued by ill health and psychologically in a poor frame of mind. On 12 June 1963 he buckled under when he informed Rab Butler that he would attend. This foolish act forced Welensky's hand, who, was now also obliged to attend. On the evening of 27 June 1963 at dinner sitting at a separate table Welensky was heard to say "Watch Field when he stands up. He won't have any trousers on".³⁴ After the dinner Butler drew Field and Smith aside and in a conspiratorial manner told them that the black delegates were impossible to deal with in view of "the state of their development and civilisation. These people won't see reason".³⁵

34 *Ibid.*, 138.

35 *Ibid.*, 137.

He then gave the verbal assurance that once the conference was over Rhodesia would be granted full independence and that it would be a formality. Smith, to his credit, felt uneasy about this arrangement. Later that evening he and Field went to Butler's room, where the latter once again repeated his promise. As they were about to leave "Smith turned at the door and irreverently wagged his finger at Butler and asked him not to go back on his word".³⁶ Smith had asked Field whether Butler's promise³⁷ should be written down, "but Field thought it unnecessary after Butler had given his word".³⁸

This is an opportune moment to pause and reflect on the ethical standards employed by British politicians and their negotiators. Although many of the Rhodesian leaders had attended the same public schools and Oxbridge colleges, the British contempt for their Rhodesian counterparts was manifest at almost all times. Welensky referred to "the duplicity and double-dealing experienced by us in our past negotiations with British ministers".³⁹ Du Pont mentioned that "Britain's devious policies never seem to change".⁴⁰ In this instance he was referring to what happened to the white settlers in Kenya to whom Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod stated "Britain had no moral, legal or financial responsibility"⁴¹ even though they had been

36 J.R.T. Wood, *The Welensky Papers - A History of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, The Graham Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Durban, 1982, 1208.

37 Joyce, *op. cit.*, 136. Butler later claimed that Field's stupidity "has saved my career".

38 J.R.T. Wood, *op. cit.*, 1209.

39 Dupont, *op. cit.*, 134.

40 *Ibid.*, 134. After this conference at Lancaster House, Major Pip Roberts, a leader of the settlers refused to shake hands with Macleod saying, "I would not soil my hand".

41 *Ibid.*, 41.

encouraged to settle under various programmes, such as The 1919 Soldier Settlement Scheme. When the 1961 Rhodesian Constitution was on the point of being approved, Du Pont relates that changes were suddenly introduced with "customary British guile".⁴²

Julian Greenfield, Federal minister of justice, cites the "abrasive tactics"⁴³ of Colonial Secretary Duncan Sandys and the "vindictive and hostile behaviour"⁴⁴ of British negotiators and the nauseating "arrogance of so many British politicians in their assumption that their knowledge of how to conduct the affairs of Rhodesia must be superior to that of people of British stock".⁴⁵ In a private conversation with Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home described Smith as a "peasant".⁴⁶

A few weeks later Field enquired about finalisation of Southern Rhodesia's promised independence. Butler feigned complete ignorance of ever having given such an undertaking.⁴⁷ Field's blunder eventually cost him his premiership and on 13 April 1964 he resigned and Smith became prime minister.

Smith was not the best choice, but was chosen because of his cabinet and parliamentary experience. William John Harper, who was far more intelligent⁴⁸

42 *Ibid.*, 117.

43 J.M. Greenfield, *op. cit.*, 207.

44 *Ibid.*, 251.

45 *Ibid.*, 252.

46 A. Megahey, *Humphrey Gibbs Beleaguered Governor, Southern Rhodesia, 1929-1969*, Macmillan Press Ltd, London, 1998, 151-152.

47 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 137.

48 According to *The Economist*, London, 18 December 1965, Harper had "the best brains of the lot".

than Smith and had a strong vision of a Rhodesia led by whites in perpetuity, would have been the better choice. However, he lacked sufficient support, as his policies were viewed by some as being too extreme.⁴⁹

Traditional Black Views

At this juncture it would be appropriate to consider the views of Black Rhodesians. In 1965 75% or three million Africans of the total Black population resided permanently in the Tribal Trust Lands, in which there was communal ownership of land.⁵⁰ These territories were governed according to African law and custom through the kraalheads, headmen and chiefs. Whenever a major issue had to be decided upon, it would be debated first amongst a particular community. The kraalhead would then convey their decision to the other kraalheads and debate it with them.

Once they had reached a decision the headman or induna would be informed. All the headmen would then gather to discuss the matter and once agreement had been reached, the Chief would be informed. Thereafter all the chiefs would meet in a grand indaba and the final decision would be made, based as we have seen entirely on consensus.

- 49 Harper had a map in his office, in which he had covered South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia and Mozambique south of the Zambezi red, stating that, "the red area will be under white rule forever". Rhodesia melting pot of white-black troubles, *The Leader Post*, Regina, Saskatchewan, 23 April 1966, 27.
- 50 A.J.A. Peck, *Rhodesia Condemns*, Three Sisters Books (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury, 1967, 8. Of the total African population of 4 million about one third had immigrated from surrounding territories in order to improve their standard of living in Rhodesia.

At any stage anyone who disagreed or who had another view point would have been able to express his opinion freely. By this method of indaba, Cecil John Rhodes had been able to negotiate peace with Lobengula when he met with the chiefs unarmed in July 1896. In 1939 before war was declared the chiefs were consulted in a similar fashion and also prior to the establishment of the Federation.⁵¹ Finally it may be noted that the word vote does not exist in any African vocabulary and that the only way consensus can be reached is as it has been detailed above.⁵² Smith organised a conference of the paramount chiefs in order to obtain their views regarding the independence issue. 700 chiefs gathered at Domboshawa 17 miles (28 km) north of Salisbury on 26 October 1964. Their unanimous view was that Rhodesia should be independent of Great Britain.

The views of two of the chiefs present are worthy of repetition.

"Now this is our custom. There is no such thing as one man one vote, casting your vote on a piece of paper. This is quite foreign to our way of life. By our custom, our method of voting is to discuss the matter openly as we are doing today in this hall. After a matter has been fully discussed anyone who has any objections is invited to stand up and give his reasons for objecting. This is our traditional way of reaching unanimity. We ask Government to respect our customs and our ways of life... How can anyone expect us to cast aside all our tradition and live like animals without any culture?

51 *Ibid.*, 8.

52 *Ibid.*, 8-9.

European customs are unfamiliar to us. The European ways are very complicated when an African tries to adopt them..."⁵³

"There is only one important matter which is in dispute. The leaders of the British people, whom we have always trusted, have now turned around and accepted the views of some of our children [Joshua Nkomo and Ndabaningi Sithole] and wish to ignore the traditional leaders of this country. It is quite clear that the British Government have accepted this because these people are now the marauding lions in our country of Rhodesia.

Our people are being burned in their houses [after the doors had been sealed with wire], their cattle killed and their children murdered. Dips are being burned and all a person's property is being destroyed. If they see you have a lot of grain they burn it. These hooligans and thugs are not foreigners, they are our children whom we have fathered.

"...The British way of doing things is completely incomprehensible to us. They carry on long, protracted discussions and cannot arrive at a decision. One minute the power is in the hands of this person, the next it is in the hands of that person; in the meantime murder is being done in our country. We are sick and tired of it. Let us have done with it, have our independence and end vacillation."⁵⁴

53 D. Smith, *Rhodesia: The Problem*, Robert Maxwell, London, 1969, 13.

54 *Ibid.*, 13-14.



Chief Mzimuni from Gwanda & Chief Zwimba, MBE of Lomagundi. Chief Zwimba, the President of the Council of Chiefs, strongly favoured retention of local White rule.

On 11 November 1966 Chief Zwimba, President of the Council of Chiefs, said the following:

"We wish to state quite clearly that we support the Government of Rhodesia and we do not accept the claim by the British Prime Minister that he has continuing authority for and over our people through the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom".⁵⁵

⁵⁵ *Rhodesia and World Report (RWR)*, Salisbury, December 1966, 5.

These statements prove that Black Rhodesians' best interests were inseparable from the preservation of the tribal hierarchy.⁵⁶

Independence Negotiations

In a referendum held on 5 November 1964 the following question was put to the predominantly white voters: "Are you in favour of Southern Rhodesia obtaining independence on the basis of the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia of 1961?" 58,091 voted Yes while 6,096 voted No.⁵⁷ However, the result of the referendum did not give government a mandate to declare independence.



Ian Smith and Harold Wilson at the last minute talks held at the end of October 1965 in Salisbury.

- 56 Black Rhodesians affinity towards colonial names and the credibility and integrity that they imply may be gauged from the following two examples. In 1978 the author was employed by an Australian Company, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. One of his duties was to manage the Rhodesian investment portfolio. The local board of directors recommended that Colonial should be replaced with Zimbabwe. The one black director objected strongly, saying that the word colonial was trusted and accepted by the black policyholders, whereas Zimbabwe would indicate that their investments were no longer in safe hands. In Gwelo the Cecil John Rhodes Primary School has retained its name, even though management and pupils are entirely black.
- 57 A.J.A. Peck, *op. cit.*, 7.

During the years 1964-1965 negotiations for the granting of full independence dragged on interminably, first with the Conservative government and then the Labour government under Harold Wilson who were elected to office on 15 October 1964. Negotiations were bedevilled as a result of the Mutasa Letter,⁵⁸ which Harold Wilson wrote on 2 October 1964 to Dr. E.C. Mutasa of the Methodist Hospital Nayadiri, Salisbury wherein he stated:

"The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remains under the control of a white minority. We have repeatedly urged the British government to negotiate a new constitution with all of the African and European parties represented, in order to achieve a peaceful transition to Black majority rule."⁵⁹

For the next six months Smith sought to obtain clarification from Wilson as to what exactly his intentions were, writing for example on 27 November 1964:

"What faith can we put in your undertakings as long as this letter is on the record?"⁶⁰

On 1 January 1965 Smith wrote to Wilson:

"...I have received your message of 21st December. First of all let me say I regret that once again you have failed to reply to my direct question concerning your Government's attitude to the statements of fundamental importance made in your letter to Dr. Mutasa..."⁶¹

58 See Appendix I

59 *Ibid.*, 4.

60 *Ibid.*, 6.

61 *Ibid.*, 6.

Wilson continued to be evasive and refused to provide a direct answer, preferring to indulge in time-honoured British tactics of equivocation, deception and manipulation.

What Rhodesians failed to understand was that when negotiating with the British considerations of kith and kin, fair play and morality simply did not apply. Since 27 July 1694 when England ceded the right to create its own money and means of exchange as an interest-bearing debt to a group of Jewish investors from Amsterdam, it had ceased to be a sovereign and independent state.⁶² This enslavement of the British people became more acute after Nathan Meyer Rothschild seized control of the Bank of England after Napoléon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815.⁶³

The British Empire became an adjunct of the Rothschilds' financial operations and was run ultimately for their personal profit and pleasure. Once the decision was reached to dismantle the empire in 1945 there could be no reversal, and a white-ruled Rhodesia governed for the purpose of maintaining civilised standards for the benefit of and in the interests of all her peoples had no place, where the international loan and its concomitant bondage would reign supreme.

There was no unanimity for a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI). Commerce and industry were lukewarm to the idea, as were the civil servants and the heads of the defence force with the exception of the Commissioner of Police. The agricultural community was decidedly hesitant, as UDI would result inevitably

62 S.M. Goodson, *op. cit.*, 41-45.

63 *Ibid.*, 53.

in the imposition of sanctions and would affect adversely the export of Rhodesia's main crop, tobacco. This is precisely what happened. Tobacco exports slumped by two-thirds and farmers were forced to diversify into the growing of other crops such as soya beans.

In retrospect UDI was a trap, which provided the international bankers with a lever with which to undermine Rhodesia. Practically speaking, Rhodesia was an independent state with its own civil service and defence force, and in terms of the convention, Britain had never exercised its veto over legislation. Ivor Benson, who was information adviser to the Rhodesian government at that time and drafted most of Smith's speeches, advocated retention of the status quo;⁶⁴ as did Julian Greenfield, who said that it would have been better to have carried on as an independent nation.⁶⁵

In a last minute attempt to avoid UDI, Harold Wilson and an entourage of 25 officials visited Salisbury from 25 to 30 October 1965. A range of possibilities was considered, including the setting up of a Royal Commission, but the gap was too wide to be bridged.

Before he left Wilson was offered an opportunity to be interviewed on Rhodesian TV. However, when his advisers were informed that Ivor Benson would be

64 As related by Ivor Benson's wife, Joan, to the author in 2007.

65 J.M. Greenfield, *op. cit.*, 249. In his autobiography, *The Great Betrayal*, Smith fails to mention Ivor Benson, who was the key architect of Rhodesian Front policy.

interviewing Wilson, the appointment was cancelled abruptly.⁶⁶

On 5 November 1965 Smith declared a state of emergency and six days later on Thursday, 11 November 1965 at 1100 hours UDI took place in the Phoenix Room of the House of Assembly. The decision to declare independence unilaterally was not unanimous and the 12 man cabinet was evenly divided on the issue. Smith was thus obliged to use his casting vote. Starting with a short preamble the document is inspired by the American declaration of independence. Its principal complaint revolves around unwarranted British jurisdiction, which is "to the detriment of the future, peace, prosperity and good government of Rhodesia".⁶⁷

66 As related in 2015 to the author by Ken Maurice, a nephew of Ivor Benson. Joyce is incorrect when he states on pages 218-219 that Wilson was not interviewed because Smith was refused a second interview during his visit to London in October 1965. There is a strong probability that the Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies tipped off the British. Dr. B.A. Kosmin in *Majuta: A History of the Jewish Community in Zimbabwe*, Mambo Press, Salisbury, 1980 describes Benson as a "far rightwing political theorist" who "offered the new Government a coherent radical rightwing policy which would suit both their internal and external policies. Rhodesia began to be presented as the last bastion of Christianity and Western tradition against the attack of sinister forces directed from joint headquarters in New York and Moscow. This type of insidious propaganda began to infiltrate the Government controlled media of radio and television with attacks on the ever ubiquitous communists and international financiers". Not surprisingly Kosmin characterizes Benson as being "much loathed" (by the Zionists). 19 years later history repeated itself when on 2 December 1984 Benson was scheduled to appear on the SATV programme "Crossroads" which was listed as follows: With George Orwell's 1984 as his starting point, Ivor Benson, journalist and philosopher, discusses socialism as the prevailing "religion" of the West and predicts a return to basic Christianity. The programme was dropped summarily after the intervention of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. TV Interview Banned, *Behind The News* (BTN) Krugersdorp, South Africa, January 1985, 8 and The 20th Century Religious Problem, BTN, February 1985, 5-7. Since 1992 David Irving, the Third Reich historian, has been prohibited from lecturing in South Africa after the South African Jewish Board of Deputies applied pressure to government. <http://www.vho.org/GB/Journals/JHR/13/1/Irving8-11.html>



The signing of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in the Phoenix Room of the House of Assembly, Salisbury at 1100 on 11 November 1965.

- 67 J.M. Greenfield, *op. cit.*, 247. As an aside it may be recorded that Rhodesia was not the first country in Africa to declare itself independent unilaterally. The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of the Sudan was promised its independence in 1956 after a plebiscite had been held. On 19 December 1955 the House of Representatives in Khartoum declared the territory independent. The Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm, who was in England on Christmas leave at the time, did not return. When U.D.I declared in the Sudan, *The South African Observer*, February 1966, 4-5.

Chapter VI

MONETARY REFORM

At a conference held in Genoa, Italy from 10 April to 19 May 1922 the international bankers had decreed that all non-colonial countries of the world would be required to set up central banks run independently of their governments.⁶⁸ Although Southern Rhodesia achieved self-government in all its internal affairs, including financial, on 1 October 1923, a central bank was therefore not prescribed. Instead a Central Currency Board was set up to administer to the needs of the colony.

As in England the fractional reserve banking system, which enables private banks to create money out of nothing as an interest bearing debt was the principal source of the money supply. The balance consisting of bank notes and coins, was provided by government institutions. During the first three decades of the colony's existence notes and coin contributed up to 30% of the money supply.

In March 1956, three years after the founding of the Federation, the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established. After the dissolution of the Federation in January 1964, a portion of its assets was transferred to the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia.

68 S.M. Goodson, *op. cit.*, 108.

In 1962 Lord Angus Graham,⁶⁹ who was a convinced advocate of government created money and a member of the London based Economic Research Council, commissioned monetary reformer, Edward Holloway,⁷⁰ to do a survey for the Rhodesian government with a view to Rhodesia obtaining full financial independence. On 17 December 1962 Smith was appointed minister of finance and the *Daily News* of the following day commented that one "feels constrained to ask why this farmer's boy is considered suitable for the most complicated and technical office in the government".⁷¹ In his memoirs Lord Cuthbert Alport, High Commissioner to the Federation (1961-1963), makes a similar comment when he recalled seeing Smith "looking blankly at the columns of figures provided by his Treasury officials and giving the impression that they would have made just as much sense to him if he had held the pages upside down".⁷²

Lord Graham tried on many occasions, including a speech given in parliament in 1967,⁷³ to galvanise Smith into adopting the monetary reform proposals contained in the report. Unfortunately Smith lacked the intellectual capacity to understand the tremendous implications and benefits which monetary reform would bestow on every inhabitant, including lower taxes, which would have made Rhodesia a very attractive country for skilled immigrants.

69 The Duke of Montrose, Premier Earl of Scotland, who preferred to be known as Lord Graham.

70 Edward Holloway, author of *Government Debt and Credit Creation*, Economic Research Council, London, 1981.

71 A. Megahey, *op. cit.*, 81.

72 Lord Alport, *The Sudden Assignment: Central Africa 1961-3*, London, 1965 as cited in A. Megahey, *op. cit.*, 81.

73 *Candour*, London, November 1969, 93. See also G.Knupffer, *The Second and Final Round*, RWR, June 1967, 10 and I.G. Anderson, *The Siren Call*, RWR, February 1969, 9-10.



Lord Angus Graham served as a cabinet minister, but was unable to curb Smith's obsession with a settlement.

His proposals for monetary reform and provincialisation of Rhodesia into African and European areas were rebuffed by Smith.

In the March 1967 edition of *Rhodesia and World Report* a very important article written by Eric Butler, renowned monetary reformer and director of the Australian League of Rights, appeared under the headline 'Rhodesia Can Beat Sanctions By A Realistic Financial and Economic Policy'. Butler's thesis provided a blueprint for genuine Rhodesian independence. He posed the following rhetorical questions and solutions.

"Rhodesians must ask the following questions: Why should the development of their own vast resources be dominated by mere financial considerations? Why cannot the Rhodesian Government exercise its sovereign right and prerogative, through the Central Bank, of making available at the cost of issue (probably less than half a per cent) required credit for necessary public works?

"Through a realistic credit policy, the stimulation of the nation's economy could be developed on the basis of what is physically possible should also be made financially possible. What is physically possible and desirable could be scientifically established by a thorough investigation of Rhodesia's potential productive capacity. In essence, what is required is some realistic financial bookkeeping. With a realistic economic and financial policy, Rhodesia would soon become the magnet for the type of real capital urgently required: enterprising Europeans keen to become citizens of a nation clearly offering exciting possibilities for the future. Large numbers of the victims of Wilson's Welfare State, now suffering because of the current credit squeeze, would be delighted to leave Britain behind to enter a nation offering a scope for real freedom and development.

"Butler made the following sombre prediction: Rhodesia today runs the risk of being murdered by the agents of World Revolution, who are relying primarily upon economic collapse inside Rhodesia. This threatened collapse not only can be averted, but Rhodesia can go forward as an example to the whole world of what can be accomplished by making money the servant of economic realities and not the master. Challenging the dictatorship of financial orthodoxy may require even more courage than the Declaration of Independence. But unless this courage is found and manifest, Rhodesians may well find that in the long haul of history they have not gained real independence at all."

The failure by Smith to adopt monetary reform may be deemed one of the main causes, if not the principal cause, as to why Rhodesian independence failed.

Chapter VII

THE SETTLEMENT FRAUD



Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira, Foreign Minister of Portugal (1961-1969), warned that the slightest breach of one's principles in the African context would lead to capitulation.

We commence this chapter with a few wise words from Portugal's former Minister of Foreign Affairs, the late Dr. Franco Nogueira:

"Our adversaries know that if they make the slightest breach in any of our principles, we should be at their mercy; we should then be fighting on our critics' ground, not on our own; we should be abandoning the logic of our position to submit to the enemy's logic; without our enemy having accepted anything of our aims we should have accepted everything that others want to thrust on us. There can be no partial compliance, no possible stop halfway down the slope".⁷⁴

74 I. Benson, *A Lesson In Realism: Portugal and the African Revolution*, RWR, December 1966, 4.

Having secured independence, the question arises as to what possible advantage there was to be gained by settling a matter, which could not be settled while Rhodesia was a self-governing colony. Yet within two weeks of UDI having taken place, Smith started to put out feelers for a settlement with a country which had sworn to destroy Rhodesia completely, even if it took 50 years.⁷⁵ While the lifting of sanctions would have provided relief in some areas, such as tobacco exports, overall sanctions had produced substantial indirect benefits. Rhodesia was able to manufacture many products, which were imported previously and now gave her a measure of increased autarky. During the period 1965-1973 Gross National Product grew at 9% per annum and almost doubled to R\$1.327 billion,⁷⁶ while electrical consumption during the same period rose by 110% from 2.138 billion KWH to 4.501 billion KWH. The oil embargo⁷⁷ instituted in January 1966, which was intended to force Rhodesia to give up "within a matter of weeks rather than months",⁷⁸ failed as South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique provided sufficient supplies. A Royal Navy squadron, known as the Beira Patrol, sent to blockade that port was largely ineffective, particularly as South African Navy ships regularly tipped off sanctions breaking vessels as to the whereabouts of the Royal Navy.

75 In early 1966 Piet Cillié, editor of the Cape Town newspaper, *Die Burger*, visited London and met the Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Frank Beswick. Beswick's exact words may be found on page iii, paragraph five of Colin Barlow's Foreword.

76 R\$1 = US\$1-40.

77 I. Benson, *Oil for Rhodesia - The Truth*, BTN, August 1979. Benson discloses that BP carried on supplying petrol through a swap arrangement with French company Total. In essence oil sanctions were used as an instrument of psychological warfare.

78 P.L. Moorcroft, *A Short Thousand Years*, Galaxie Press, Salisbury, 1979, 17.

Rhodesia mined 38 minerals, of which 13 were classified as being of strategic importance with chrome being the most important of the latter category. In 1971 as result of the Byrd Amendment chrome exports to the USA were resumed.

Offers of assistance consisting primarily of cash donations and tankers of petrol flooded into Rhodesia from all parts of the world, including Black South Africans.⁷⁹ Organisations such as the Friends of Rhodesia, Support Rhodesia and the Flame Lily Association were established with flourishing branches in many countries. However, Smith looked askance at this support. While he was prepared to accept financial assistance and set up a trust for this purpose, he was antagonistic and deeply suspicious of the moral and political sentiments of these grassroots organisations, and indeed he did everything possible "to discourage Friends of Rhodesia organisations revealing any political motivation".⁸⁰ The countless Friends of Rhodesia from countries as far away as Iceland⁸¹ "...were snubbed and discouraged. Mr. Smith would have nothing to do with support from conservative

79 R. Breard, Carrying Petrol To Rhodesia, *Candour*, March 1966, 102-103 and S.A. Bantu Send Fuel to Rhodesia, *S.A.Observer*, May 1966, 14. The latter article cites a Mr. Louis Reetz, managing director of a transport firm, who said that "We have had a lot of enquiries from Bantu about sending fuel to their cousins. An appeal was made in South African newspapers, and on the radio by a Bantu churchman for Bantu to send paraffin to Rhodesia. In three days there was such a tremendous response on the part of the Bantu that we had a full lorry load of 35 44 gallon drums". Further loads of paraffin for Bantu in Rhodesia were bought with money collected from Bantu in Pretoria.

80 BTN, October 1969, 2 and C. Nissen, Rival Organisation formed after F.O.R Tussle, *RWR*, June 1969, 5-6.

81 V. Oddson, Even Iceland Is Interested, *RWR*, May 1966, 2.

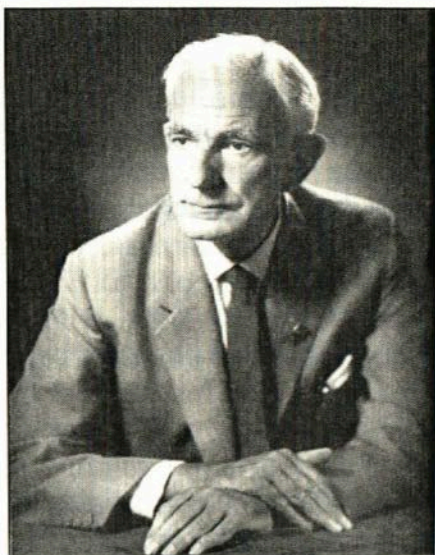
circles anywhere because he knew that it would make the attainment of his own secret objective more difficult of attainment".⁸² Smith's devious behaviour raises the conundrum as to whether the image of his being a granite-like conservative is accurate or whether it is false, and that in fact he always was a closet leftist. The following two assessments indicate the latter point of view. In April 1966 A.K. Chesterton, the Chairman of the Candour League, England, met Ian Smith. The interview did not proceed smoothly. Chesterton wanted to know how UDI would fulfil its purpose viz., "the perpetuation of white rule".⁸³ He said that many of Smith's supporters were complaining that all UDI had brought was an economic boycott. He also noted that having won over the centre of the electorate, attempts were being made to appease "the unappeasable financial Left".⁸⁴ These remarks did not go down well with Smith who then terminated the meeting. Chesterton's judgement of Smith bears repeating:

"As a man, he is forceful and transparently honest: as a politician he is, what all politicians under pressure seem to become, an expediency-merchant, equivocal and apt to bend political principle to what may seem to be the advantage of the moment. This characteristic is the more marked in that Ian Smith, to what extent consciously one does not know, has allowed a totally false image to emerge from the tremendous legend built around him. That image is of a mighty champion of the Right-Wing – and it is simply not true. Smith is not even a Right-Winger.

82 I. Benson, Rhodesia – A Question Answered, BTN, April 1978, 6.

83 A.K. Chesterton, *The New Unhappy Lords*, Candour Publishing Company, London, 1967, 125.

84 *Ibid.*, 125.



Arthur Kenneth Chesterton edited *Candour* magazine from 1953 to 1973. He also established the League of Empire Loyalists, whose purpose was to halt the dissolution of the British Empire.

He is a man of the Centre and, if anything, a shade left of Centre. His political antecedents are liberal. His present attitude, as shown by his acceptance of an unimpeded advance to African rule, is liberal. His view of the future, a fully integrated Rhodesian nation in 20 years, is liberal. Whatever doubts and misgivings he may have about the hand-over, within a measurable period of years, they are for all practical purposes obliterated by his overwhelming sense of inevitability".⁸⁵

In September 1966 S.E.D. Brown, the editor of the *South African Observer*, visited Rhodesia. At the hotel near the Zimbabwe Ruins where he and his family were staying he met Ian Smith's mother Agnes and his sister Joan, who was one of his subscribers. Joan Smith was a regular contributor to the monthly journal *Rhodesia and World Report*. In the November 1966 issue she wrote as follows:

"Liberalism today is the vanguard of Communism, preparing the means by which nations are conquered while they sleep. Liberals are the most powerful weapons in the Communist arsenal – they are a deadly breed and those who ignore the machinations of the liberal, do so at their peril".⁸⁶

In the December issue of *Rhodesia and World Report* she wrote, quoting from the November 1967 issue of the *S A Observer*:

"(These forces) – employed wherever a genuine national and conservative spirit has struggled to assert itself – are always the same: to take over the traditional party of the Right from within and then to represent the real conservatives as way-out extremists".⁸⁷

It would appear that Joan Smith could have been referring only to her brother, for in conversation Agnes Smith said: "We are very worried about Ian. You do know that he is a LIBERAL?"⁸⁸

The first settlement negotiations took place aboard *HMS Tiger*, a cruiser, outside Gibraltar between 8 and 13 October 1966 11 months after UDI. Prior to his departure Smith had started to condition the mood of the public at a press conference, when he said that "African rule must eventually come".⁸⁹

85 *Ibid.*, 129.

86 J. Smith, An Introduction to Leftism V. Liberalism, RWR, November 1966, 10.

87 J. Smith, An Instrument For Conquest – The National Image, RWR, December 1967, 5.

88 As related to the author by an eyewitness in 2013.

89 A.K. Chesterton, Down The Zambezi In Eight Years, *Candour*, December 1966, 170.

Smith took with him a small party which included the minister of information, Jack Howman, and six officials, but refused to allow the minister of external affairs and development, Lord Graham, who in his own words wished "to shake the spear" at Wilson, to accompany the delegation. The British government proposed dissolution of the existing government and its replacement by a broad-based multiracial interim government. A new constitution would then be drawn up subject to an acceptability test under British control. Smith agreed to most of the terms, which he was asked to concede to, but said that he would have to refer them back to his cabinet. During the discussions Wilson and Smith seemed to get on well together. In his memoirs Wilson makes the following revealing statement:

"I asked Mr. Smith point-blank whether he felt that if he signed an agreement on these lines to which he had not demurred, some of his right wing would resign. He was very direct in reply: it would not be a question of resignation, he said. He would get rid of them. I felt that he would be glad to".⁹⁰

In a BBC interview in September 1982 Wilson expressed a similar disposition:

"I got on very well with him, but there were a number of occasions when we had negotiations when we would agree and all was going well. Then he would go back and the evil geniuses got at him; they held a pistol at his head; they were going to sack him."⁹¹

90 I. Benson, Rhodesia – The Slippery Slope, BTN, January 1972, 4.

91 I. Benson, Rhodesia Ian Smith's Chickens Come Home to Roost, BTN, January 1983, 3.

The "real extremists"⁹² to whom Wilson was referring, who wished to stop all settlement negotiations and who would no doubt liked to have sacked Smith, were William Harper and Angus Graham. They were part of a group of "at least 30 people [who] were an embarrassment"⁹³ to Smith. It was these two ministers who subsequently led the resistance in rejecting the Tiger proposals, which they deemed to be nothing more than a negotiated surrender. Trying desperately to salvage the agreement, it took an exasperated Ian Smith 12 hours to justify them to Lord Graham.

Although Smith had agreed to Wilson's terms, he once again displayed his weak leadership and adopted his customary fence sitting posture. Instead of promoting the settlement in which he believed in, and moreover was his obligation as leader to try and influence his fellow cabinet members into accepting, he was swayed by the majority opinion of his cabinet. Having been thwarted, Smith on principle should have resigned. Instead he continued to be actuated by the spirit of Dolos.

In retaliation to the Rhodesian cabinet's rejection of his settlement terms, Wilson took the Rhodesian problem to the United Nations. Mandatory sanctions, which may be viewed as a form of psychological warfare, were imposed by means of Resolution 232 in December 1966 and Resolution 253 in April 1968.

Early in 1967 a Constitutional Commission was appointed under Senator Sam Whaley. It was published on 10 April 1968. The principal change it

92 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 27.

93 A.K. Chesterton, "Old Smithy Will See Us Through", *Candour*, January 1967, 2.

contained was a phased-in programme for increasing black representation until parity was achieved. Needless to say there was no mention of any proposals to reform the monetary system, which had been so cogently argued for by Lord Graham.

Political analysts in South Africa said that the compilers of the proposed constitution "had no clear image of what Rhodesia's lot would be or should be" and that they had been indulging in "wishful and sentimental thinking".⁹⁴ At the RF congress held in September much dissatisfaction was expressed over the proposed constitution and it was approved by just 11 votes with 217 for and 206 against.

In July 1968 Smith made good on his promise to Harold Wilson to get rid of one of his extremists, William Harper. Harper had clashed continually with Smith over his leftist policies and in particular his proposed new Constitution, which would accelerate the advent of black majority rule.

On 4 July 1968 Harper tendered his resignation. Smith then lied to parliament claiming that Harper's resignation was not related to differences of opinion over constitutional issues, but an alleged extramarital affair with a young secretary in the Rhodesian Public Service. Harper had been framed and blackmailed after his conversations with his girl friend had been bugged by Special Branch agents and Smith, after offering him the opportunity to appear before a tribunal of three MPs, had threatened to give the tapes to his wife if he did not resign. The whole operation had been

94 Whaley 'Constitution': 'Wishful Thinking', Says Radio S.A., RWR, May/June 1968, 17.

planned and set up by Smith's confidante and director of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Ken Flower, a confirmed traitor and under cover MI6 operative.⁹⁵ Harper's resignation prompted Harold Wilson to say that his departure was a "step in the right direction".⁹⁶



Lord Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria (1913-1918). His policy of preserving African culture and customs and promoting their separate development, was adopted in a formal paper by Lord Graham, but was rejected by Smith.

- 95 David Owen, British Foreign Secretary (1977-1979): "The head of Rhodesian Intelligence, Ken Flower, was also on our side. So I was well aware of what Ken Flower was claiming was being done and I used to read the reports".
<http://council.smallwarsjournal.com/showthread.php?t=3407&page=3> Busty Phillips, a senior officer in the British South Africa Police, who had known Flower since World War II, informed Colin Barlow that the latter had always been "a mole" for the British. Smith would not tolerate any criticism of Flower.
- 96 J.R.T. Wood, *A Matter of Weeks Rather Than Months: The Impasse Between Harold Wilson and Ian Smith: Sanctions, Aborted Settlements and War (1965-1969)*, Trafford Publishing, Victoria, British Columbia, 2008, 474.

In September 1968 it was the turn of the incorruptible Lord Graham. During the negotiations about independence on 27 October 1965, Graham had suggested to Harold Wilson that "Many Africans prefer **good** government to **majority** government, especially in the light of the experience of their fellow Africans in, for example, Tanzania and Malawi".⁹⁷ Wilson brushed his comment aside saying that it was a philosophical question and that they should "confine themselves to the more specifically constitutional problems which concern us".⁹⁸ On 14 July 1968 Graham circulated a plan for such good government to the RF branches which envisaged a senate comprised of 12 Chiefs and 12 appointed Europeans, while the lower house would be split into separate African and European chambers, with the former dealing exclusively with African affairs. This proposal was similar in scope to the solutions proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Gayre of Gayre and Nigg that Rhodesia should be partitioned into a white controlled Rhodesia state and Bantu national states⁹⁹ and that of The Lord Lugard (1858-1945), who was Governor-General of Nigeria (1913-1918) and a brilliant administrator during his period in office. Lugard's policy was that the African peoples' own social and political institutions, the product of centuries of accumulated experience and wisdom, should be preserved, strengthened and modernised in an evolutionary manner. He promoted the real interests of the African people and sought to protect them from the agents of the new imperialism of money, who wished to take over from the colonial powers.

97 A.J.A. Peck, *op. cit.*, 81.

98 *Ibid.*, 81.

99 Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, Rhodesia: A Practical Solution, RWR, February 1967, 1-2, 12 and R. Sydney, Parallel Development or Racial Confrontation?, RWR, October 1967, 5-6.

In *The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa* published in 1922, Lugard described the African as follows:

"In character and temperament, the typical African of this race-type is a happy, thriftless excitable person, lacking in self-control, discipline, and foresight. Naturally courageous, and naturally courteous and polite, full of personal vanity, with little sense of veracity, fond of music and loving weapons as an oriental loves jewellery. His thoughts are concentrated on the events and feelings of the moment, and he suffers little from apprehension for the future or grief for the past. His mind is far nearer to the animal world than that of the European or the Asiatic and exhibits something of the animal's placidity and want of desire to rise beyond the state he has reached.

"Through the ages, the African appears to have evolved no organised religious creed, and though some tribes appear to believe in a deity, the religious sense seldom rises above pantheistic animalism and seems more often to take the form of a vague dread of the supernatural. He lacks the power of organisation, and is conspicuously deficient in the management and control alike of men or business. He loves the display of power, but fails to realize its responsibility – he will work with less incentive than most races. He has the courage of the fighting animal, an instinct rather than a moral virtue. In brief, the virtues and defects of his race-type are those of attractive children, whose confidence when it is won is given grudgingly as to an older and wiser superior and without envy. Perhaps, the two traits which have impressed me as those most characteristic of the African native are his lack of apprehension and his lack of ability to visualize the future".



Ian Smith with the Victoria Falls in the background. This photograph was used for a Christmas card in 1967.

Graham's proposals were not considered by the party executive of the RF, which met on 15 July 1968, "for lack of time".¹⁰⁰ His failure to convince Smith and many of his colleagues obliged him to relinquish his post of minister of defence and external affairs. It seems that throughout his political career the only time Smith exhibited any kind of decisiveness was when he got rid of right-wingers. In 1972 Graham tried to make a comeback as an appointed senator. However, he was stymied by Smith who arranged for his nomination form to go "missing".¹⁰¹

In September 1968 in an interview with Britain's ITV, Smith indicated how far removed he was from the majority sentiment within his own party. When asked about the form an agreement with the Wilson government would be likely to take he replied: "You can bet your shirt that it will be very different from the constitution approved by the Rhodesian Front".¹⁰²

100 P. Joyce, *op. cit.*, 395.

101 I. Benson, *The Duke of Montrose*, BTN, March 1992, 5.

102 *Candour*, October 1968, 91.

On 9 October 1968 Smith embarked on another abortive attempt at a settlement, this time aboard the assault ship *HMS Fearless*. Although the atmosphere was more cordial, disagreement remained on fundamental issues, and in particular the amendment of entrenched clauses, which would be referred not only to the local Constitutional Council, but also to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. No communiqué was issued at the end of the talks and the British proposals were left on the table, but were not pursued.



The Amphibious Assault Ship, *HMS Fearless* (12,120 Tons), was the venue for yet another set of fruitless negotiations for a settlement in October 1968.

On 20 June 1969 there was a referendum to approve the new constitution in which 73% of the votes cast voted yes. With its adoption on 2 March 1970, Rhodesia declared itself a republic. This completely unnecessary constitution was described by Ivor Benson as looking "more like a time-bomb with a smoking fuse".¹⁰³

103 I. Benson, *Smith's Time-Bomb*, BTN, May 1970, 8.

Benson went on to write the following:

"The new constitution is so obviously unworkable that we can hardly be blamed for wondering whether it was ever meant to be anything else but part of that machinery of 'change' which has been grinding on continuously ever since Mr. Harold Macmillan delivered his notorious 'Winds of Change' speech at Cape Town in January 1960".¹⁰⁴

It is evident that the true purpose of this constitution was not the achievement of parity, but to provide the means for transferring power from one group to another.

In December 1969 John Roger Nicolson, who was a former UFP MP and financial editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour for having committed two acts of industrial espionage. One month later Smith allowed Nicholson and another convicted spy, Alfred Gallaher, to be deported. Smith explained his surprising leniency as follows: "The decision to make this deal was taken in the national interest after the most careful examination of all the circumstances".¹⁰⁵ This deal may have been linked to the resumption of American imports of chrome, but must have given comfort to any other traitors lurking in the background that the consequences if caught would be mild.

104 *Ibid.*, 8.

105 I. Benson, Rhodesia's Dubious Deal, BTN, February 1970, 4.

Dissatisfaction with the manner in which Smith was leading Rhodesia continued to grow. His "political manoeuvring...the 'talks', the evasions, the refusal to stop the race-mixing trend (indeed, the insistence on it), the expulsions from the party, and above all, the new multiracial constitution".¹⁰⁶ Some of the former members of the old Dominion Party wondered if Smith's sudden resignation from the United Federal Party had been part of a plan to undermine the Rhodesian Front from within.

In December 1970 Smith stated that he was "prepared to go anywhere in the world"¹⁰⁷ to seek a settlement, which effectively meant that he would agree to those terms dictated by the Western liberal establishment.

In March 1971 Senator Whaley gave a speech to the Salisbury Rotarians in which he explained how black representation would advance until parity was achieved.¹⁰⁸ This moment marks the complete takeover of the RF by the liberal faction. With the famous Smith image of rugged conservatism having faded to vanishing point, Smith continued with his Double Talk viz. talk right, but act left, and as a consequence he found it habitually more and more "difficult to make up his mind".¹⁰⁹ It therefore came as no surprise when one of the stalwarts and founders of the Rhodesian Front, Chairman Ralph Nielson resigned in July 1971. Meanwhile in an effort to retain the loyalty of his MPs Smith doubled their salaries.¹¹⁰

106 I. Benson, Rhodesia - Harper's Return, BTN, March 1970, 5.

107 I. Benson, Smith Seeks Settlement, BTN, December 1970, 6.

108 I. Benson, Rhodesia - kite-flying, BTN, April 1971, 6.

109 I. Benson, Rhodesian Peep-Show, BTN, August 1971, 6

110 *Ibid.*, 6. In 1976 Smith doubled his prime ministerial salary.

On 5 August 1971 there was further evidence of the public's "massive disillusionment"¹¹¹ with Smith when in a by-election in the Mabelreign constituency of Salisbury, Dr. Ian George Anderson, editor of *Rhodesia and World Report*, nearly defeated his RF opponent John Gleig. The RF's majority slumped from 1,215 to 68.

The following month in a letter to the *Natal Mercury* (Durban) a correspondent under the pseudonym "One of the 350", that is one of the founders of the Rhodesian Front, wrote as follows:

"The English-language Press when commentating on the Rhodesian political scene always speculates on how the 'Right wing' within the Rhodesian Front will react, etc. There was a Right wing in the Rhodesian Front: it was the foundation on which the party was formed in 1962. However, the last remnants of the late 60s were finally crushed just before the 1970 elections, which were held on the Liberal 1969 constitutional proposals...The Rhodesian Front Government today, from the Cabinet down to divisional chairmen and even lower to constituency and branch chairman level, is controlled by ex-federal, UP, UFP stalwarts.

"Hypnotised by the Good Old Smithy image' and soothed from time to time by a few sturdy 'Right wing' utterances, especially at voting time, the people of Rhodesia have permitted a systematic purging of the original founder members, leaving a party which is indistinguishable from the United Party which the Rhodesian Front so unexpectedly and dramatically defeated in the 1962 general election.

111 I. Benson, *Rhodesia – another referendum?*, BTN, September 1971, 6.

"Before this congress the 'old guard' had become increasingly concerned at the infiltration into key positions within the party of known liberals. The 'grass roots', mainly ex-Dominion Party members – working class Europeans – were gradually being ousted by representatives of big business, wealthy farmers and the professional classes who were appearing in increasing numbers as delegates at Party congresses with a preponderance of voting power".¹¹²

During 1971 there were more talks about talks, which resulted in negotiations for another settlement confabulation taking place. They were initiated with the Conservative government, which had won the British general election held on 18 June 1970. Lord Goodman and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home were the principal British negotiators. The agreement signed on 21 November 1971 allowed for increased Black representation and the bare-faced swindle known as majority rule to take place, if not after the first election, then with certainty after the second election. As Smith wrote in his ironically named memoirs *The Great Betrayal*, "The principle of majority rule was enshrined with safeguards ensuring that there could be no legislation which could impede this".¹¹³

The Smith-Home agreement, which was termed by Smith in his contorted language as the "very best first prize",¹¹⁴ was nothing but a shameful betrayal of the whites, who regrettably had failed to appreciate the Rhodesian situation "in a world-historical perspective".¹¹⁵

112 I. Benson, *The Battle for Rhodesia*, BTN, October 1971, 9-10.

113 I. Smith, *op. cit.*, 157.

114 I. Benson, *Rhodesia: Conservative Viewpoint*, BTN, April 1972, 8.

115 I. Benson, *Rhodesia – The Slippery Slope*, BTN, January 1972, 2.

It stood for the total surrender of every principle on which the RF had been founded. However, Smith continued to disarm his supporters with tough double talk saying that "Britain's five principles are not our principles".¹¹⁶ These comments alarmed the British, and Smith was obliged to send an emissary to Sir Michael Fraser, deputy-chairman of the Conservative Party, who informed the latter that these speeches were intended for local consumption and were "serving a purely political purpose and were by no means to be taken seriously by the Government in Whitehall".¹¹⁷ In other words Smith had lied to his supporters once again and had no compunction in deceiving the very people who had set him up as leader.



Ivor Benson, information adviser to the Rhodesian government, drafted Smith's speeches in order to provide him with a "right wing" image. He also edited the *Behind the News* newsletter for almost 20 years.

116 I. Benson, *Conservative Viewpoint*, BTN, April 1972, 8.

117 *The Sunday Times* (London), 28 November 1971.

In February 1972 Benson's *Behind The News* made the following disconcerting revelation.

"STOP PRESS. We learn from a trustworthy source that one of the Rothschilds was in Rhodesia recently on a secret visit and that he dined with Mr. Ian Smith at his farm".

Ian Smith was now supping with a very short spoon.

The agreement was subject to a test of public opinion undertaken by a four-man commission headed by a retired judge, Lord Edward Pearce. Inexplicably the commission took almost seven weeks to arrive after the agreement had been signed on 24 November 1971. This gave the "nationalist" detainees, who had been released, ample time to organise a campaign of intimidation amongst the 6% of Africans who were to be polled. When the commissioners arrived in their vehicles with Union Jacks painted on them, the response was always a resounding No. According to "an unimpeachable source"¹¹⁸ the following dialogue took place time after time, bearing in mind that the Africans had been coached to say No at all times.

Commissioner: "Are you in favour of this agreement?"

Assembled Africans: "No".

Commissioner: "Are you in favour of African majority rule?"

Assembled Africans: "No".

However, in one meeting in the north-eastern districts, three bus-loads of agitators in their distinctive coloured shirts were unable to get there, owing to the flooding of a

118 A.K. Chesterton, *Candour*, March 1972, 120.

low level bridge en route. This group of Africans polled, following the guidance of their tribal chiefs who had always been their true leaders,¹¹⁹ gave an almost unanimous Yes. This pantomime came to an end on 12 March 1972. Two months later the Pearce Commission released its Report in which it stated that 98% of the whites, coloureds and Indians were in favour of the settlement terms, but that most of the Africans were against them. There were rumours that Britain's dependency on Nigerian oil had influenced the result, but regardless of whatever other outside pressures there may have been, Smith was back on the settlement trail.

119 C.W. Dupont, *op. cit.*, 236.

Chapter VIII

THE BUSH WAR

Having failed to overthrow the Rhodesian government by means of sanctions and the disingenuous settlement negotiations, the international bankers were compelled to use military force in order to realise their objective. Known as the *Second Chimurenga* (Struggle), the terrorists were armed and advised by the Soviet Union, which itself had been set up by the Rothschilds in 1917.¹²⁰ Their front man, Jacob Schiff, a Wall Street banker, had provided the Judeo-Bolshevik revolutionaries with the necessary seed money.

During the 1960s there were a number of low-level incidents of terrorism, which were dealt with promptly by the security forces. However, the attack on a farm near Centenary in the north-east on 21 December 1972 marked a new phase of expanded infiltration. The exceptionally well-trained and professional Rhodesian army was able to respond in a decisive manner and quickly contained the operational situation, but was prevented by the politicians from eradicating the problem permanently.

In October 1973 the author visited the parliament building with a colleague, who was a patrol officer in the British South Africa Police Reserve, to view an exhibition marking 50 years of self-government. While standing before a large oil painting of Victoria Falls, I asked him why the camps across the border in Zambia had not been liquidated. He replied that this could be

120 A. C. Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, Arlington House Publishers, New Rochelle, New York, 1981.

accomplished easily were it not for "world opinion". What is world opinion, but the contrived point of view of the almost exclusively controlled/owned Jewish news agencies, such as Reuters, one of the world's primary sources of news and disinformation.

Major Bob Davie Commanding Officer of the regimental wing of the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI) explained the military standpoint as follows:

He said that, "Rhodesia could win its war overnight, if the decision would be made to attack and to destroy the terrorist bases in black Africa, even in Dar es Salaam, and to strike the strategic areas where the power cliques are concentrated. The greatest mistake of the African states is their belief that they are immune from counterattack."¹²¹

An even easier method of forcing the Zambian government to close down the camps would have been to switch off the power supply at Kariba, where the switchgear of the power station was located on the Rhodesian side. Such a strategy was ignored, presumably because it would have meant that the Rothschild-Oppenheimer controlled copper mines would have had to cease production.

Notwithstanding these self-imposed handicaps inflicted by Smith on the military, by the end of 1974 the security situation was virtually back to normal after the recently appointed minister of defence, P. K. van der Byl,¹²² had introduced aggressive measures to deal with the terrorists.

121 J.A. Coey, *A Martyr Speaks Journal of the Late John Alan Coey*, CPA Book Publishers, Boring, Oregon, 1994, 122.



Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, Chief of Combined Operations, led a successful campaign against the banker-financed terrorists. He was, however, continually hampered by the disclosure of strategic plans to the enemy by traitor and MI6 mole, Ken Flower.

Alexandre Binda writes as follows:

"With the advent of the Selous Scouts and Fireforce, along with the doubling of the length of National Service to one year, the security forces began to get the upper hand. In 1974, 345 insurgents were killed, which accounted for over 75% of their leadership. By the year-end less than 300 were estimated to be left in Rhodesia and these were confined to the northeast. All of them were on the run".¹²³

- 122 P.K. van der Byl was a flamboyant character, possessed of a somewhat superficial intelligence. He attended the same school, Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Town, as the author. In the late 1940s he visited the school in a flashy sports car and arrived screeching around a corner. The headmaster, Hubert Kidd, who was in the vicinity and spoke with a genuine Oxford accent, went up to the car and said: "Van der Byl, I see that you have still not grown up".
- 123 A. Binda, *The Saints The Rhodesian Light Infantry*, South Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, 2007, 166.

During the years 1973-1974 the Rhodesian Light Infantry lost nine members.

In December 1974 South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, announced a détente initiative and pressured Smith into accepting and declaring a ceasefire. Vorster was a closet liberal and during World War II was a paid agent of the Smuts government.¹²⁴ While Vorster was incarcerated at Koffiefontein in the Orange Free State from 1942-1944, he received regular visits from Julius First, the father-in-law of Joe Slovo, who was the architect of the communist revolution in South Africa. In the latter half of 1961 Vorster attested as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).¹²⁵ Vorster was deeply implicated in the assassination of Dr. Verwoerd whom he had succeeded, and had a constant drinking problem and no sense of guilt. There is a strong probability that Vorster was taking instructions from the Americans and that détente was designed to drive a wedge between Rhodesia and South Africa. The defeated terrorists desperately needed a ceasefire in order to regroup. Smith was also required to release the leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU)¹²⁶ so that they could attend a proposed conference.

124 S.M. Goodson, *General Jan Christian Smuts The Debunking of a Myth*, Bienenfell Publishers, Pretoria, 2013, 30.

125 P.J. Pretorius, *Volksverraad*, Libanon-Uitgewers, Mosselbaai, Western Cape, 1996. On 26 July 1961 Vorster visited Anton Rupert at his house in Stellenbosch and informed Harry Oppenheimer by telephone of his appointment as minister of justice. For the next five years the liberal media built up Vorster's image of being a conservative right-winger.

126 During their incarceration ZAPU leader, Joshua Nkomo, and his friends were supplied with free gifts of cigarettes by Anton Rupert, the tobacco magnate, and business associate of the Rothschilds, apparently because he felt sorry for them. *Candour*, May 1965, 3. See also J.A. Marais, *Die Era van Verwoerd*, Aktuele Publikasies, Pretoria, 1992. Sigarette vir Terroriste, 147-148.

Smith complied, seemingly under protest, but was clearly in breach of the trust, which all Rhodesians had placed in him. The military high command would have been fully entitled to place Smith and his cabinet under house arrest and declare martial law; but when it comes to politics generals are not the brightest of fellows. While they may attend a course or two in military history at staff college, of the machinations of the criminal bankers they would most likely know nothing, unlike US Marine General Smedley Butler who declared in a speech in 1933 that "war is just a racket...to protect some lousy investment of the bankers"¹²⁷ or Corporal Coey of the RLI.

William Harper described the ceasefire as a "ghastly capitulation".¹²⁸ Binda summarises the ceasefire debacle as follows:

"The Rhodesians, with clenched teeth, foolishly and naively observed the ceasefire to the letter. Not so the enemy. They cashed in on the security force inactivity to re-establish themselves. Worse still, ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] brazenly used the inactivity of the security forces as a sign to the rural population that the Rhodesian forces had been defeated".¹²⁹

Corporal John Coey was a US citizen who served in the RLI as a medic. Although he passed the Special Air Service course with flying colours and received a gold medal, he was refused entry to an officer's course because of his political views expressed in an article in the Rhodesian army magazine, *Assegai*, wherein he cast doubt over the integrity of the military and political leadership.

127 S. Butler, *War Is a Racket*, The Barnes Review, Maryland, 2016, 26.

128 Cease-fire in Rhodesia as Smith seeks talks, *The Glasgow Herald*, 1 December 1974.

129 A. Binda, *op. cit.*, 166.

These views were deemed to be "subversive".¹³⁰ Coey, who was very well read, was "wary"¹³¹ of Smith and considered him to be "a puppet of the Internationalist Conspiracy"¹³² and "no more of a statesman than Richard Nixon".¹³³ Coey completed a three month medical course in Bulawayo in July 1974. He then returned to the RLI as a medic. Instead of remaining at base camp, he went out into the field as a medic/infantryman. On 19 July 1975 he was killed in action.

On 26 August 1975 a conference with the terrorist leaders took place at the Victoria Falls with Vorster and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia acting as mediators. A South African Railways (SAR) train¹³⁴ was shunted onto the middle of the bridge over the Falls. The catering department of the SAR had supplied a three-day supply of liquor for each side. The black delegates consumed all their liquor during the first night and many of them were so inebriated and hung over the following morning that the conference was badly disrupted and had to be abandoned late in the afternoon. Vorster continued to apply pressure on Rhodesia and during that month (August 1976). 2,000 South African Police, who had been helping to guard the Rhodesia-Zambia border, were withdrawn.

130 Coey, *op. cit.*, 124.

131 *Ibid.*, 62.

132 *Ibid.*, 89.

133 *Ibid.*, 28.

134 The middle coach which was used for the conference had last seen service during the Royal Visit of 1947.

In February 1976 Dr. Henry Kissinger, US Secretary of State, decided that it was time for America to intervene in Rhodesian affairs directly. On 18 September 1976 a meeting was held in Pretoria, which Smith was forced to attend after Vorster had closed the border and allowed R72 million of Rhodesian imports to pile up at the frontier and had reduced Rhodesia's oil supplies to an all time low of 19.6 days. Vorster, under pressure from his American handlers, warned Smith that if he did not agree to a settlement, all military and financial aid could be cut off. At that time South Africa was funding half of Rhodesia's defence expenditure. Smith agreed to Kissinger's terms of an interim period of two years followed by majority rule and accepted Kissinger's terms without any alteration.¹³⁵

At the end of 1976 Binda summarised the security situation as follows: "We could have won the war in 1976, but our leaders were either too timid or lacked vision. They just didn't get it, and when they finally did wake up, it was a case of too little too late. The whole complexion of the war had changed, but we didn't seem to be changing with it; certainly not fast enough at any rate..."¹³⁶

In March 1977 Smith formed the Ministry of Combined Operations and appointed Lieutenant General Peter Walls as supremo. Meanwhile Ken Flower, a secret British intelligence agent, who headed the intelligence department over four different governments including that of Robert Mugabe, continued to make regular visits to London, various European capitals and even the

135 I. Benson. Rhodesia - 'Something Rotten', BTN, September 1979, 3.

136 A. Binda, *op. cit.*, 185.

Soviet Union. It is believed that on one of his visits to Moscow he was given a security guard, who worked for the KGB and was later made responsible for Smith's personal safety. Flower played a crucial role in sabotaging the operations of the army by passing on sensitive information to the enemy.¹³⁷ When Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, commander of the Selous Scouts, got wind of this treasonous behaviour, he stopped informing Combined Operations of the deployments of his scouts. Thereafter his phone was tapped and he was accused of ivory smuggling for having sold the tusks of elephants injured by land mines, which his men had shot. Flower had the blood of Rhodesian troopies on his hands, as did Smith too for having appointed this arch traitor and willing servant of the international bankers. In August 1979 Reid-Daly resigned.

It may be noted that throughout the Bush War Smith's farm outside Selukwe was never attacked nor was it invaded after the farm seizures started in 2000. On 28 December 1979 a ceasefire came into effect. The Rhodesian security forces, 60% of whom were Africans, had fought superbly, but it had not been a proper war in which they were allowed to deploy their full force from the beginning. It was always a holding operation – a no win war.

We never lost.

We were always betrayed. – John Coey

137 I. Benson, Rhodesia's Great Survivor, BTN, September 1987, 6-7.

Colin Barlow has related to the author that at a dinner in 1975 he mentioned to P.K. van der Byl, who was then minister of defence, that there were rumours that Flower was leaking military dispositions to the terrorists via London. Van der Byl replied that Smith was very close to Flower and that "if the old man heard you say that about one of his most trusted advisers, he would have your guts for garters".

Chapter IX

DENOUEMENT

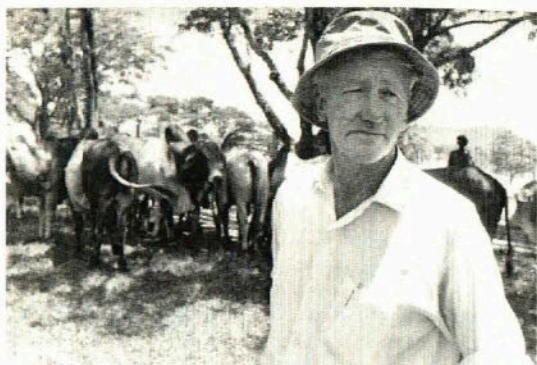
In March 1977 the headline of the South African news magazine *To The Point*¹³⁸ read that "Mr. Smith is a hated man in Rhodesia Now", quoting Mr. Fred Farrell, leader of the Rhodesian Conservative Association. William Harper went so far as to accuse Smith of "selling us out" and said that the "The mind boggles at the enormous impertinence and audacity of this man Smith".¹³⁹ The adulation which Smith had received from his supporters over the years had gone to his head, and he therefore felt that he was entitled to act with impunity, regardless of the negative consequences, which such actions might entail. At a special congress held on 28 April 1977 the Rhodesian Front's principles were suspended *in toto*. This suspension made Smith a virtual dictator, allowing him to be answerable to no one for any decisions that he might take. He used these powers by means of a defamation case to destroy the financial journal *Rhodesian Property and Finance*.¹⁴⁰ The editor, Wilfred Brooks, had been an unrelenting critic of Smith's liberal and leftist policies. The court action concerned an article wherein it was alleged that a black politician Dr. Edson Sithole had been abducted by "Smith's bungling Mafia", meaning Branch 2 of the secret service controlled by Smith.¹⁴¹

138 I. Benson, Rhodesia – Slippery Slope, BTN, May 1977, 3.

139 Blacks to Take Over Rhodesian Government Within Two Years, *Middlesboro Daily News*, 25 September 1976, 1.

140 The author first became aware of the Bilderbergers and the banking swindle when he started to read Wilfred Brooks' journal in 1974.

141 I. Benson, Ian Smith v Wilfred Brooks – An analysis, BTN, July 1977, 4.



Ian Smith in retirement at his cattle ranch in Selukwe. His farm was neither attacked during the bush war nor seized during the expropriation of white-owned farms which took place after June 2000.

On 3 March 1978 Smith cobbled together a so called Internal Settlement with Chief Jeremiah Chirau, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Congress and Reverend Ndabingi Sithole leader of the internal faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union. There would be a senate of 20 blacks and 10 whites, and 28 seats of the 100 seat lower house would be reserved for whites. The new dispensation started with the appointment of a black counterpart for each white minister. A few months later it was announced on Rhodesian Television that a plot had been uncovered to assassinate the leaders of the Internal Settlement, but Smith was not mentioned as having been a target. At a press conference held in Salisbury on 20 July 1978, one of ZAPU's terrorists, Reuben Donga, said that he had killed 21 people with a Russian made AKM assault rifle and that he was part of a team instructed to kill Chief Chirau, Bishop Muzorewa and the Reverend Sithole. When he was asked why he had not been instructed to kill Smith, he replied: "I don't know".¹⁴²

142 I. Benson, Killers get their Orders, BTN, August 1978, 6.

At this time pressure was once again being applied by South Africa – ostensibly in order to hasten the settlement process – with deliberate delays of rail and motor traffic at the Beit Bridge border post on Rhodesia's southern border. The author is of the opinion that this was a contrived incident engineered possibly in part by Smith. He believes that Smith may have used this event as a pretext to convince various key people and constituency associations¹⁴³ that the game was up and that white Rhodesians had to accept black majority rule. John Vorster and his *eminence grise*, foreign minister and fellow CIA agent, Pik Botha, were responsible for this intrigue. Smith would have been fully entitled to go over their heads and make a direct appeal to all South Africans, who would undoubtedly have been outraged on hearing of such a plot, but he failed to act. Only a few months previously Smith had attended a rugby match with Vorster at the Loftus Versfeld rugby ground in Pretoria. When it was announced over the public address system that Ian Smith was attending, a spontaneous roar of approval rose from the packed crowd of spectators.

On 30 January 1979 in a final act of political suicide, the white electorate voted in a referendum by 85% in favour of the Rhodesian Internal Settlement. The Rhodesian parliament dissolved on 28 February 1979 and Smith's last day in office was on 1 June 1979.

143 I. Benson, Ian Smith explains, BTN, July 1978, 6. At one such meeting in Matabeleland attended by Elizabeth Rayner, she noticed that "the audience seemed satisfied with their hero's explanation" and gave him "a standing ovation!" However, she summed up "his performance as an hour of deliberate and shameless doubletalk".



Lord Christopher Soames, a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd and last governor of Rhodesia. His task was to ensure the smooth transfer of the territory into the hands of the puppet of the international bankers, Robert Mugabe.

The new country, now styled as Zimbabwe Rhodesia, was not acceptable to the international bankers, as their proxies the black "nationalists" were not in "power", and therefore it was not recognised. The bush war intensified. A new conference was convened at Lancaster House, London starting on 10 September 1979 in which the banker financed terrorist organisations ZANU and ZAPU, now known as the Patriotic Front also attended. Under the new agreement whites would have 20 seats of the 100-seat assembly, reserved for seven years. The declaration of human rights and the guarantee of compensation in respect of land redistributed from the previous settlement were retained. (The latter clause was violated by land invasions from 2000 onwards with catastrophic consequences). The final agreement was signed on 12 December 1979, but Smith refused to attend the function.

By "making a 'settlement' his main objective, [Smith created] the one course of action that guaranteed for Rhodesians of all races, defeat in its worst and costliest form." It was a "struggle in which their leader, virtually a dictator, was committed in advance to lose".¹⁴⁴

In order to ensure that there would be no mishaps during the transfer of power to the highly artificial and foreign sponsored black "nationalists", the international bankers appointed one of their own men, Lord Christopher Soames, a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd, to be governor during the transition period. On 18 April 1980, after the Prince of Wales¹⁴⁵ had officiated at the hand-over ceremony, Rhodesia ceased to exist. The struggle had ended "**in an overwhelming victory for the invading imperialism of money**".¹⁴⁶

144 I. Benson, Rhodesia – 'Method in the Madness', BTN, January 1980, 2. In early 2017 a niece of Colin Barlow cared for the principal British negotiator at the Lancaster House conference, Lord Peter Carrington (97), in hospital and asked him why the British had betrayed their kith and kin. He replied: "We thought that Mugabe would be all right".

145 At a press conference held in Salisbury on 7 November 1964, Smith said the following: "If independence means some unfortunate member of the Royal Family coming over here to haul down the Union Jack, it will be over our dead bodies". *Candour*, July 1965, 27

146 I. Benson, Rhodesia – A Warning to South Africa, BTN, March 1980, 1.

Chapter X

THE ZIONIST ROLE IN THE COLLAPSE OF RHODESIA

The first Jews arrived in Rhodesia at the turn of the twentieth century, mostly as peddlers and cattle dealers, and were later joined by so called "refugees" from Tsarist Russia. Many of them gained an economic foothold by illegal means such as "the burning down of insured trading stores, phoney bankruptcies and currency smuggling".¹⁴⁷ By the 1960s they had achieved a financial dominance, which enabled their per capita monetary contribution to the Zionist cause to be the highest in the world.

In 1952 the Jewish Board of Deputies decided at its annual congress in Bulawayo that it would become actively involved in politics and they soon became "over-represented" in the Federal and Territorial parliaments. However, in the Southern Rhodesia general election of December 1962 there was a White backlash against the integrationist policies of Sir Edgar Whitehead's UFP. The Rhodesian Front, which did not have a single Jewish candidate, was swept to power. "From the Zionist point of view what had happened was just about the worst imaginable, for the government was now firmly in the hands of the very people whom they had for years fought tooth-and-nail to keep out".¹⁴⁸

147 I. Benson, *The Zionist Factor: The Jewish Impact on Twentieth Century History*, The Noontide Press, Costa Mesa, California, 1992, 181. Most of Benson's comments are sourced from Dr. B.A. Kosmin's book, which is listed in the bibliography. See also M. Gitlin, *The Vision Amazing The Story of South African Zionism*, The Menorah Book Club, Johannesburg, 1950, 64-72 for a description of the founding of the Jewish community in Bulawayo in 1894 under the auspices of a Chovei Zion Society.

148 *Ibid.*, 174-175.

The Rhodesian Zionist community "was always totally opposed to independence as envisaged by the ruling Rhodesian Front party, although frequently compelled for reasons of strategy and tactics to occupy positions on both sides of the battle line".¹⁴⁹ The Rhodesian Zionists considered White Rhodesia to be a *Herrenvolk* democracy with political trends "dangerous to Jews".¹⁵⁰

However, as Ivor Benson writes:

"As events were to prove, Rhodesia's Zionists had nothing to fear from a Rhodesian Front party that remained under the firm control of Prime Minister Ian Smith, who emerges in Dr. Kosmin's book, *Majuta: A History of the Jewish Community in Zimbabwe*, with a clean bill of health and without the blemish of a single adverse personal comment".¹⁵¹

On 1 October 1964 after their protégé, Sir Roy Welensky was soundly defeated in the Salisbury Arundel by-election, they switched their support to Ian Smith and their offers of support "were warmly accepted".¹⁵² In the 1965 general election the Jews, who comprised only 2.2% of the white population, were once again over-represented when three of the RF MPs elected were Jews – Joel Pincus, Bernard Ponter and Theo Ellison. The last named lost his seat in November 1971 when he was forced to resign after having been found guilty of tax fraud.

149 *Ibid.*, 174.

150 *Ibid.*, 174.

151 *Ibid.*, 177.

152 *Ibid.*, 177.

Jewish businessmen whole-heartedly supported the sanctions-busting programme, with one of the key figures being William Margolis, a minister of commerce to successive Rhodesian governments after World War II. However, the downside was that economic sanctions greatly increased the Jewish hold on Rhodesia's commerce and industry. Smith was a Judeophile. He had a Jewish godmother, Mrs. Tilly Jacobson from Gwelo, a Jewish physician and had no hesitation in appointing Elias (Elly) Broomberg as minister of commerce in 1974.

In July 1977 Smith was faced with the revolt of 12 MPs,¹⁵³ led by Dr. Colin Barlow, who also happened to be his dentist. They were opposed to any conciliation with black "nationalists" and Smith's proposals to abolish the Land Apportionment Act. Broomberg, who at that time held the key portfolio of minister of information and tourism, summarily fired the entire board of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Services, including its Director-General, Harvey Ward.

- 153 Originally 22 MPs were in disagreement with Smith, but only 12 were expelled. They transformed the Rhodesian Action Movement, which had military support, into the Rhodesian Action Party. The split was precipitated in July 1977 after a delegation, consisting of Colin Barlow and John Wright had returned from a meeting with the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr. Connie Mulder. Mulder had said that South Africa would not interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs and had given an undertaking of continued South African support. At a cabinet meeting, attended by Barlow, Smith said that according to what Prime Minister John Vorster had told him this was not true. Wickus de Kock, the minister of security, replied that Smith was wrong and said that he should phone Vorster to establish the truth of the matter. Smith refused to yield, whereupon De Kock accused Smith of lying and handed in his resignation.

Smith now had full control of Rhodesian radio and television and the first task of the newly constituted board was to persuade the electorate not to support the rebel Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) in the snap general election, which was held on 31 August 1977. All of the RAP candidates were defeated. By this time, as Benson observes. "The Rhodesian Front had become little more than a Zionist operation"¹⁵⁴ led by a goy simpleton.

The success of Rhodesia's Jews may be ascribed to their double standards – one for themselves and another for the "stranger". Rigid segregation and group interest for themselves and liberal policies of multiracialism and non-discrimination for others, while at the same time maintaining the closest bonds of co-operation with their brethren abroad. "The overthrow of white rule in Rhodesia and its replacement with a puppet black regime was fully in line with Zionism's long term requirements".¹⁵⁵

154 *Ibid.*, 179.

155 *Ibid.*, 181.

Chapter XI

CONCLUSION

There is little need to dwell on the havoc, which has since ravaged Zimbabwe. Its once vibrant economy - the second most industrialised in Africa lies in ruins. Prior to the introduction of foreign currencies in 2008, hyperinflation reached a world record high of 231 million percent. Unemployment, less than 10% during the halcyon days of white rule, is now 95%.¹⁵⁶ Poverty is at desperate levels and most civil and human rights have been abrogated. The nullification of human rights began as early as 1982, when at least 20,000 Matabeles were massacred over a three-year period and tens of thousands of them were tortured in military detention camps.

The question that needs to be answered is why did the Rhodesian whites capitulate so tamely to the obvious detriment of all the inhabitants of Rhodesia, particularly as they were an intellectual elite with the highest intelligence quotient in the world. A study was conducted between 1962 and 1966 in the Salisbury district and the results were published by Nathaniel Weyl in the *Mankind Quarterly* of April-June 1967.¹⁵⁷ It found that 7% of white children had IQs of 130 or better, while of 800 pupils in this gifted category, 12 had IQs of 130+. In the genius category of 180+ one in,

156 http://www.indexmundi.com/zimbabwe/unemployment_rate.html

157 C.R Moore, White Rhodesians – An Unrecognised Intellectual Elite, RWR, February 1968, 10. Anecdotal evidence has revealed that at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Rhodesian students won most of the prizes. Rhodesian pupils wrote the A-level examinations of England, which were of a higher standard compared to the matriculation examinations set in South Africa.

every 1,000 white Rhodesian children qualified whereas the statistical expectation is usually that only one out of every 30,000 should achieve this ranking among white children. Yet when it came to making political decisions and voting, white Rhodesians behaved like complete imbeciles. Robert Ardrey, the American sociologist and Phi Beta Kappa provides some vital clues. One of his principles reads as follows: "The sum of external hostility equals the sum of internal solidarity".¹⁵⁸ (This principle can be reduced to an equation $TSOEH = TSOIS$). Thus when a nation or community is faced with an external hostile force, it automatically creates an equally intense solidarity to counteract that force. This solidarity is enforced by an unquestioning, unthinking unity, which suspends the critical faculty and will not tolerate any alternative thought, communication or argument, particularly if it were to denounce its leader, as that would weaken the psychology of the internal unity. If the group sets up the right leader it will prosper and defend itself admirably, but if it elects an incompetent, irresolute, naive and untrustworthy leader, like Ian Smith,¹⁵⁹ it will destroy

158 I. Benson, The Ian Smith Myth – An Analysis, BTN, September 1977, 23.

159 I. Benson, Ian Smith 'Pinko', BTN, November/December 1988, 6. In October 1988 Ian Smith addressed a fringe meeting at a Conservative Party conference. Simon Heffer of *The Daily Telegraph* reporting on the meeting, headlined his article 'Hard Line Welcome on Right of Smithy'. He made the penetrating comment that: "It is one of Smithy's enduring political skills that despite pursuing the Hard Line, he can come out in the end seeming a raving pinko". Benson summarises the deeply flawed Smith as follows: "Ian Smith may be a 'conservative' at heart, but a shallow one – not one with the insight and will to tangle with that great power that has given the world an age of conflict and suffering unprecedented in recorded history; he could, therefore never think of victory except as some kind of accommodation with that power. Anyone not self-hypnotised by a spurious leadership charisma could have predicted what would happen: a systematic process of piecemeal surrender conducted under the banner of resistance".

itself and ultimately crumble into dust. Rhodesia was the front door to Southern Africa, while the back door was through the dangerous coastline of the Cape coast. Geopolitically the loss of Rhodesia was a strategic disaster for all the people of South Africa. It cleared the way for the subsumption of South Africa into the international bankers' new world order. If Rhodesia had held firm, which she could easily have done had she not been betrayed; had she developed an oil from coal plant at Wankie Colliery¹⁶⁰ and had she introduced a state banking system, which inevitably would have been replicated by South Africa; all the people of Southern Africa may well have been living in a situation which resembles a paradise today.

The lessons to be learnt from the tragic fate of Rhodesia and the saga of Ian Smith remain of vital importance to this day. With white nations world-wide facing increasing stress from enforced and unwanted multiracial immigration and a birth rate well below replacement level, they must either face these facts and choose competent and honest leaders who truly represent their interests and wish to protect their unique civilisation, or else they too will end up in the same abyss as Rhodesia did.

160 Joyce, *op. cit.*, 302. In early 1966 Smith said "that he had plans to produce oil from Wankie coal". Nothing ever materialised from these plans.



Map of Rhodesia

Appendix I

TRANSPORT HOUSE
SMITH SQUARE LONDON SW1
TELEPHONE VICTORIA 8434

2nd October, 1964

Dear Mr. Mutasa,

Thank you for your letter of 25th September.

The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remains under the control of a white minority. We have repeatedly urged the British Government to negotiate a new constitution with all of the African and European parties represented, in order to achieve a peaceful transition to African majority rule.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Wilson

Mr. E.C. Mutasa, B.A., M.B., ChB., MSc.
Methodist Hospital Mayadiri,
Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia.

Harold Wilson's letter to Dr. E.C. Mutasa

In his article, 'Oxford University – The Illuminati Breeding Ground', David Icke recounts an incident that demonstrates how these secret societies and groups, working for the Elite, select, train and plan to install their men in key positions. In 1940 a young man addressed a "study group" of the Labour Party in a room at University College, Oxford. He stressed that he belonged to a secret group without a name, which planned a "Marxist takeover" of Britain, Rhodesia and South Africa by infiltrating the British Parliament and Civil Services. Since the British do not like extremists they dismiss their critics as 'right-wingers' while themselves posing as 'moderates' (this seems like the anti-Semitism charge by ADL, etc. whenever Israel is criticised). The young man stated that he headed the political wing of that secret group and he expected to be made Prime Minister of Britain some day! The young man was Harold Wilson who became Prime Minister of Britain (1964-70, 1974-76)!

After the Profumo scandal of 1961, the way was clear for the leader of the Labour Party, Hugh Todd Gaitskell, to win the next general election which was due to take place in the latter half of 1964. However, he died at the age of 56 on 18 January 1963 of a mysterious illness, which enabled Harold Wilson to seize control of the Labour Party. In 1987 Peter Wright cited Soviet defector Anatoliy Golitsyn in his book *Spycatcher*. The latter claimed that the KGB assassinated Gaitskell in order to place their agent of influence, Harold Wilson, into the position of prime minister.

Appendix II

RHODESIA: Things That Belong Together

The story of what happened in Rhodesia, with only a few changes of detail and background, serves to illustrate what has been happening all over the Western world since the end of World War II, "a sort of synopsis of the history of the second half of the 20th century".

It is distressing to have to say again what many were saying and writing about happenings in Rhodesia, both at the time and after. In those days the things I mention below were generally widely known inside the country, and can all be researched fairly easily in South African archives such as public libraries, newspapers, Hansards, and Law Court proceedings.

By "bringing together in the mind things that belong together" a good deal of light will be thrown on a pattern of deviousness, secrecy, ruthlessness and arrogance...

During the 1950s and early 1960s most of the Rhodesian electorate knew Ian Smith as a committed "leftwing liberal" and economics expert favoured by the Old Establishment, the mining-finance party that had long dominated Rhodesian politics (that is, the great mining companies and subsidiaries like Charter Consolidated etc).

Few Rhodesians were convinced when Ian Smith found it politically expedient to cross the floor, in due course to seize leadership of the then new and widely popular rightwing Rhodesian Front party: to say that

the honest and patriotic founders of the original RF were politically naïve is an understatement (I know: I grew up in Rhodesia, worked in Government offices, and knew socially many of the personalities of the times).

During 1964-65 it was common knowledge that the spirited speeches and public addresses of Ian Smith which won over a sceptical public during that vital election period had all been written by Ivor Benson, the Government's newly-appointed Information Adviser, who had been invited by the Rhodesian Front and offered a contract, with the urgent first task of providing Ian Smith with a much needed "rightwing image". Soon the brave words and phrases written by Ivor Benson were echoing around the world, welcomed and admired by the numerous friends and supporters of embattled little Rhodesia! Ivor Benson had given Ian Smith the conservative image he needed, and Smith has been trading on it ever since, always "talking on the right and acting on the left", always wilfully deaf to advice and warnings of others.

Once the first vital election had been won, Ian Smith and his inner coterie contrived largely to marginalise or cold-shoulder Ivor Benson and any advice not to rush into a "unilateral declaration of independence" (UDI). Disregarded by the Smith Government were two of Benson's most important memoranda: (1) a media analysis strongly advising against press censorship as such; and, (2) a paper urging full support for the traditional African tribal chiefs as being a powerful natural bulwark against terrorist incursions. However, most Government measures that were supposed to reassure the overwhelmingly loyal tribal communities (such as the carefully staged "Domboshawa Chiefs' Conference") merely served to

mask a progressive betrayal of the African tribes that was already far advanced. In fact, the Government knew very well that terrorist activities inside Rhodesia were mainly master-minded and financially supported from outside Africa, mainly European power-groups who were using the so-called "African freedom-fighters" as puppets in the service of very different long-range economic purposes.

From the first, Ivor Benson emphasised that Rhodesia's real enemies were **not** black Africans, but certain powerfully-vested European commercial conglomerates. This, with variations, was the pattern all over Africa at the time – and continues so to be.

It is important to note that the Rhodesian Government offered Ivor Benson a renewal of his contract at the time of UDI and that Benson quietly refused, voluntarily giving his notice of resignation to the Parliamentary Secretary for Information, at the same time courteously reaffirming his willingness to assist the Rhodesian Government as a private individual "in the battle on the information front" in whatever ways might be possible.

In this letter of resignation Ivor Benson added: "How much I shall be able to do in the future will depend on the view which Government forms of its own task in this field. As I have pointed out again and again, I believe that nine-tenths of the battle for Rhodesia is being conducted in the realm of public opinion and morale, and that if we lose it there, whatever other resources of resistance we possess will be of little avail.

The remedies are there: it only needs the insight and will to apply them...I have enjoyed working with you in the Information Department..."

Shrewdly exploiting the "psychology of group dynamics", including "blind loyalty and submission to the leader", Ian Smith arbitrarily took control of the independent and burgeoning "Friends of Rhodesia" organisation, making it a "Government Trust", which resulted in the snubbing of certain overseas "rightwing" organisations (notably the widely-respected Liberty Lobby of America, and some others).

Inside Rhodesia, too, rightwing groups and individuals were increasingly side-lined or slighted – even some conservatives inside the RF party, such as the highly popular Lord Graham (Duke of Montrose, a cabinet minister and signatory to the UDI). Ian Smith also conducted a vicious personal vendetta against Wilfred Brooks, editor of the popular patriotic journal '*Rhodesian Property and Finance*', and ruined Brooks's career in a court case.

A distinguished Australian visitor to be brushed aside by the Smith Government was the constitutional lawyer Dr. Walter Henderson, who analysed the joint Douglas Home-Ian Smith "Proposals for a Settlement" with built-in "Bill of Rights", which he described as being suggestive of "a deliberate intention to mislead" and "a contamination of the judiciary".

The ruthless nature of the international pressures raised against Rhodesia is indicated by Ian Smith's careful avoidance of any serious public discussion of **two essential keys** to a clear understanding of what was really happening throughout Africa during the 1960s: (1) the stunning Congo-UN revelations* made by American Congressman Donald Bruce, and which circulated throughout Southern Africa in the well-established Kenya journal '*East Africa & Rhodesia*' (a paper that was subscribed to by the Rhodesian Ministry

of African Affairs, among others); and, (2) the sensational findings that came out of the South African treason trials during 1961-1964, when a number of well-known, very wealthy white citizens were exposed as key Communist Party revolutionaries (master-minding a few black puppets).

Most of the salient details of the struggle for Rhodesia during the 1960s and 70s were faithfully reported and analysed by Ivor Benson in 'Behind the News'. His monthly service of information and analysis (which had a wide readership in Southern Africa and overseas). In this paper and his other writings, as well as in talks and lecture tours undertaken at the invitations of various conservative groups around the world, Benson employed all his insights and professional knowledge as a trained journalist, in the hope of contributing to some awakening that could have saved both the white and black peoples of Rhodesia from the evil consequences of a "no-win war" that was the direct result of Ian Smith's piecemeal policy of "negotiation and settlement" with the proxies of "Big Money".

Of significance is the fact that several fairly well-known and generally respected writers or journalists in writing about Rhodesia have continued to refer dismissively to Ivor Benson as "Ian Smith's propagandist", and worse, repeating vicious politically-motivated slanders against Benson which were fully exposed in the Rhodesian parliament at the time, and again soon after in a precedent-setting High Court judgment in South Africa, as **being wholly false**: yet these writers and journalists have gone on, ever since, evading the truth by choosing the device of "quoting others who in turn have quoted earlier others".

It is significant, too, that Ian Smith's memoirs (published 1998 in Britain) do not contain any mention of his former Information Adviser Ivor Benson, the man who wrote the inspiring speeches that gave Smith a brave "conservative image" around the world! But, Ian Smith does have kind words for some of Rhodesia's influential political Zionists, among others, and also for two internationally powerful destabilising agents, Henry Kissinger of the USA and Lord Goodman of the UK.

Rhodesia has "gone with the wind" – but, for those whose high-minded ideologies have led them to betray the trust of leadership, **I am under obligation to say: Lord have mercy, thy will be done.**

Joan Benson

***Author's note:** US Congressman Donald Cogley Bruce disclosed to the House of Representatives that there were two rival mining groups trying to assume ownership of the Congo's mineral wealth viz. the Rothschild controlled Union Minière and a multi-national conglomerate, the Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (Lamco). One of the key members of the latter organisation was Bo Hammarskjöld, brother of UN Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld. In order to assist his brother, Dag Hammarskjöld appointed a former member of Lamco, Sture Linner, as UN representative in charge of all operations in the Congo. Linner ordered UN military forces to attack Katanga in order to force the secessionist state to rejoin the Congo. However, when the leader of Katanga, Moïse Tshombe, became prime minister of the Congo, Lamco was thwarted.

On 18 September 1961 Dag Hammarskjöld was flying to the Congo in a Douglas DC-6 when it crashed near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Hammarskjöld had a hole in his head and there is a supposition that he may have survived the crash and been assassinated by a member of the Northern Rhodesian police. The assumption is that he was murdered for his role in supporting the interests of Lamco. See G. Björkdahl, 'I have no doubt Dag Hammarskjöld's plane was brought down', *The Guardian*, 17 August 2011.

A.K Chesterton in *The New Unhappy Lords*, Candour Publishing Co, Liss, Hampshire, 1975, 119 has made the following observation. "... Congressman Bruce has established, that the participation of the United Nations in the Congo take-over was very far from being a noble and disinterested crusade, but instead a most ignoble racket involving Big Business crooks, venal functionaries, political pimps and panders and servants of the Devil".

Reviews

Stephen M Goodson's latest book *Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith: the Debunking of a Myth*, is a cogent and definitive biography on an important episode in the history of Western decline, that will probably have something to teach every reader no matter how well-informed.

Packed with information, Goodson draws on his acquaintance with some of those who had inside knowledge of events, as well as on not so readily available archival material now such as the eyewitness articles by Ivor Benson, the Rhodesian Government's information adviser, who wrote most of Ian Smith's speeches. Moreover, Goodson, through his first-hand knowledge of the financial world, is able to place the betrayal of Rhodesia in the broader context of the machinations of international finance.

Ian Smith, prime minister of Rhodesia under UDI on 2 November 1965, has remained a romantic figure as the leader of modern-day 'rebs' who defied United Nations denunciations and world economic embargoes, to maintain a prosperous enclave of European civilisation in Africa while the rest of the Continent was becoming ever darker with the creeping virus of 'decolonisation'. With Harold Macmillan's 'Winds of Change' sweeping its putrescent stench of 'majority rule' over the former British territories, and the scuttling of the rest of colonial Africa, as France, Portugal and Belgium were pushed out through the machinations of plutocracy, only Rhodesia and its South African neighbour remained. The Britain of 'The City' was determined to push Rhodesia into the brave new world of post-colonialism, which in reality only meant a new form of colonialism: that of the

international finance of Rothschild, Oppenheimer, Rockefeller, et al. who had determined that the old empires were redundant for their purposes.

Most Rhodesians, and South Africans, remained unaware of the far-reaching forces arraigned against them, while they were preoccupied with fighting the Left and the Black terrorists who were just as often being succoured by the USA as by the USSR, if not more so. At a time when Rhodesians needed a statesman, they got Ian Smith. He was, and to many remains, a Great White Hope, along with Margaret Thatcher and George Wallace, 'conservatives' of a very pale hue, who did not have the depth of understanding or the stamina to resist, although able to talk a good fight when politics required it.

As Goodson shows, Smith was never a conservative. He started his political career in the Liberal Party, which despite its name was the party of conservatism and then swapped to the liberal United Party. With the founding of the Rhodesian Front, an opportunity was created to form a genuine white resistance.

Indeed the Front's policy was formulated by Ivor Benson. Those who could have offered leadership, in particular Lord Angus Graham, who advocated banking reform and state credit, were sidelined, while Smith, a financial dullard, was given the ministry of finance.

Goodson considers the twists and turns of Smith as a typical political opportunist, talking conservatism and enacting liberalism. He quotes Smith's mother Agnes as stating 'We are very worried about Ian. You do know that he is a liberal?' The nature of Rhodesian politics is considered along with the 'Bush War', the hapless majority of blacks who wanted to retain their

identity and traditional manner of self-rule, and the covert intricacies of appeasement that would end white rule.

Dr. K. R. Bolton
New Zealand

In the world of 1965, people concerned about the future of Western Civilization and the advance of international communism were hungry for leadership. No informed person had any confidence in the political puppets posing as leaders of the major Western countries. Even some who had entertained hope that Richard Nixon (because of his record opposing Alger Hiss) could be trusted were completely disillusioned with his Kissinger alliance, his "Vietnamization" defeat and his cozying up to Red China, not to mention the Watergate fiasco.

Thus, it was that when Rhodesia proclaimed its Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Great Britain, it seemed to many that for once a genuine leader had emerged to stand up against the enemies of not only his own country but also of the West: Ian Douglas Smith. It was easy to think of him as a "David" standing against the "Goliaths" massed for attack against Rhodesia. Some still cling to that image even to this day.

History is never what it seems, and anyone not content with the fairy-tale image of Ian Douglas Smith can now turn to Stephen Goodson's account of Mr. Smith's career to obtain a certain grounding in unpleasant facts. Here is "the rest of the story," as Paul Harvey* used to say. It is told succinctly, to the point and is well documented for those interested in

delving more deeply into the life of the man playing the role of the tragic hero.

The outcome of this tragedy was and is more than that: It was and is a catastrophe -- Zimbabwe, literally, in ruins. It was a monumental defeat not only for Rhodesia, but also for the West as a whole. One glance at a recent Zimbabwe bank note in the trillions speaks volumes, but that is nothing compared to the lost lives and lands of those who once called Rhodesia home.

Rhodesia was lost by attack by classic strategy: Pressure from above combined with pressure from below. External force combined with internal treachery. Mr. Goodson's book will define Ian Douglas Smith's part in this unsavoury formula.

*American conservative radio broadcaster.

G. Edward Coey Attorney At Law
United States of America

Stephen Goodson's brief but concise re-evaluation of Ian Smith's role on the world political stage is a must-read for anyone who, consciously or sub-consciously, still feels imprisoned within the confines of left-right political ideology.

My own three years spent as a teacher in Rhodesia during April 1977- April 1980 enabled me to study closely the social, economic and political developments that saw a reasonably blood-free Zimbabwe emerge. I was certainly aware of the all-pervasive Masonic impulses that were present from the beginning of its

founding as an economic unit when Cecil Rhodes set out from South Africa to establish with his British South Africa Company an area that as early as 1895 had been referred to as Rhodesia.

This Masonic mindset is inevitably intertwined within global financial goals, and that in Rhodesia meant the politics played out during that time accentuated the left-right ideological divide. What assisted in solidifying this divide between Communism and western democratic capitalism was the fact that post World War Two politics had created the absolute evil as embodied in Adolf Hitler and his National Socialists and their alleged murderous genocidal policies, which had led to the Holocaust. And, it must be recalled, Hitler had banned secret societies such as the Freemasons on grounds that they undermined the national ethos of a country; and it is interesting to note that to this day all Freemasons, on a monthly basis, recite their wish to be helping with the re-building of King Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. Where does the national loyalty of such individuals lie – locally or in Jerusalem for the Jewish state of Israel? And, of course, Hitler had also disconnected from the international financial institutions, a crime for which he was not forgiven, and the incessant Holocaust propaganda efficiently deflects from this fundamental factor.

Smith was certainly a local, home-grown product – a son of the soil, and before becoming ill and leaving Zimbabwe after his wife and son died, to live with his step-daughter in Cape Town, South Africa, he could still walk the streets of Salisbury, now Harare, without security and be greeted by both black and white Zimbabwe citizens.

This character quality is not to be found among those individuals who have fully embraced the death dialectic embodied within the left-right political divide.

I personally could not accept the callous mindset adopted by many whites who scoffed at any black aspiration for national independence. What few realized was that the black nationalists were in fact controlled by international finance. When Robert Mugabe realized this and attempted to extricate himself from their grasp, he was howled down and labelled a "Hitler", to which he famously replied:

I am still the Hitler of the time. This Hitler has only one objective: justice for his people, sovereignty for his people, recognition of the independence of his people and their rights over their resources. If that is Hitler, then let me be Hitler tenfold. Ten times, that is what we stand for.

[<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/people/robert-mugabesmosteccentricquotes9143930.html>]

It was, however, too late for Mugabe and his financial system was destroyed, and now the Euro and the US dollar make up his country's currency, while multinational corporations exploit rich Zimbabwe's mineral resources. And this brings in Stephen Goodson's clear exposition of what is needed to break this false political left-right ideological divide – a nationalist, autarkic mindset where usury is abolished, where freeloaders are banished and where the enslavement to predatory capitalism is eliminated, thereby liberating individuals from the stunting and non-empathetic mindset of left-right politics.

Goodson's criticism of Smith's ignorant stance can be leveled at most individuals who are caught up in any prevailing ideology as are most globalists who cannot or will not see the link of their mindset to predatory capitalism. I recall meeting English social upstarts who felt superior, for whatever reason, not only to Black but also to White Rhodesians. It was the Coloureds who to me, for example, embodied the most compassion towards the disadvantaged – but their voice remained unheard. Only in the Republic of South Africa under Apartheid – separate development – were they given a voice to determine their own future, which now has been effectively extinguished in the new Rainbow Nation where “equality” rules with an iron fist, and where exploitative predatory capitalism continues to feed the financial elites and suppresses the economically disadvantaged through the media's offerings of bread-and-circuses.

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Fifty years ago Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith and the Rhodesian Front party declared independence from Great Britain unilaterally. A decision which was viewed at that time as being both brave and foolish, it gave Rhodesians of all races seven years of peace and prosperity. Thereafter there followed a banker-financed terrorist war for an equivalent number of years.

In 1980 Rhodesia became Zimbabwe and experienced twenty years of modest progress before plunging into an abyss, from which it is unlikely to emerge for a very long time.

In the 1970s Rhodesia was the second most industrialised country in Africa, the bread basket of the central African region and possessed of one of the most highly educated and trained indigenous people in the less developed world. And then it all went wrong.

This book explains the origins of this tragedy, the treachery of the British government, the behind the scenes treason of persons in high places and the insidious role played by Ian Smith in Rhodesia's demise, which has been to the long term detriment of all her people.

